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(British and Foreign,)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

STATE OF SPANISH SOUTH AMERICA.

REPORT

OF MR. GRAHAM,

(One of the Commissioners sent by the United States of North America)

On the recent State of the Provinces in Spanish South America.

Laid before the Congress of North America, by order of the President, November, 1818.]

It was the boast of Spaniards, formerly, that the sun was always rising and setting on the dominions of Spain. They were so extensive, and situated in parts of the world so diversified and distant, that the revolution of day and night, as the earth rolled on its axis, brought province after province, hourly, into the solar rays. Whether such possessions were agreeable to the principles of nature and of natural politics, or whether they were not rather contraventions of those principles, and therefore essentially temporary, was questioned, and could not but be questioned, by reflecting minds.—But the matter was divested of all doubt and ambiguity, when Spain was seen to unite her endeavours to support the principles of revolution in North America. Then was fixed the fate of her own colonies;—then was the foundation laid for those events which later years have witnessed. By what hand the spring might be touched that should give impulse to these principles, could not be foreseen, and on this conjectures might vary; but, when Spain was deprived of her king, by the machinations of Napoleon, and a new name was offered to the obedience of Spanish America, the op-

portunity of choice was placed in a light so strong, and under circumstances so peculiar, that the least instructed perceived an era of uncommon importance, not merely opening, but absolutely opened, on their country. By this their relative situation was changed, and the bonds which had formed the strength of their attachment were broken; for the provinces of Spanish America held immediately from the king. He was their chief, their patron, their governor, without any intervening power. He delegated his authority, and governed by deputy; but his deputy represented the person of the sovereign, and the provinces were supposed to enjoy immediate access to the monarch. His laws demonstrate his regard; but to say that they were always executed in the spirit of wisdom, or with the strictest integrity, in provinces so distant, none will venture. To say that the persons sent from old Spain were always well chosen, that they had not bye-ends of their own to serve, that they did not enter on their employments in the spirit of adventure, and did not conduct themselves in this spirit, when arrived at their several offices, exceeds our power.

It is true, also, that natives of Old Spain were disposed to consider themselves as a superior race, as well by nature as by country, to natives of New Spain; and as Spaniards are little famous for "meekness of wisdom," the parties respectively soon discovered that they had separate interests; and this discovery gradually hardened into fixed

opposition. In proportion as this conviction became confirmed, the ties that held the colonies to the parent state became weaker: every day deducted a thread from the cord of affection, while, at the same time, loyalty experienced a strain. Its means of enduring that strain gradually diminished; and but for the habit of deference to the name of the king, the consequences would have been evident, long before the time at which they openly disclosed themselves.

When Joseph Napoleon was placed, by fraud, in the seat of the legitimate monarch, the moment was arrived for investigating the nature of the supreme authority, and that of the obedience it claimed. It was not due to Joseph. The Cortes were in opposition to Joseph: but it was not due to the Cortes. The interests of the colonies were supposed to be in opposition to those of the Cortes. The merchants of Cadiz, if we may believe Mr. Walton,* swayed the Cortes, and the charm of loyalty dissolved, as there was no king to keep it in action. Neither Charles nor Ferdinand could interpose; and loyalty scorned to acknowledge the Usurper.

It is worth our while to observe under what pretences Joseph Napoleon endeavoured to delude Spanish America. Having no force at his disposal, with which to establish his authority, as a substitute for that of the lawful sovereign, he offers these provinces "liberty!—independence!"† He directs his confi-

* Comp. LIT. PAN. N. S. Vol. I. p. 846.

† "The object which these agents are to aim at, for the present, is no other, than that of manifesting to, and persuading the Creoles of Spanish America, that H. I. and R. M. has solely in view, the giving liberty to a people, enslaved for so many years, without expecting any return for so great a boon, other than the friendship of the natives, and the commerce with the harbours of both Americas; that, to render South America free and independent from Europe, His said Majesty offers all the necessary assistance of troops and warlike stores, having agreed with the United States of North America, to accommodate him therewith.

Copy of the Instructions given by the Usurper JOSEPH NAPOLEON, to the Commissary, or principal Agent, appointed by him at Baltimore (M. DESMOLARD) and to the others who, furnished with his Orders, have gone to Spanish America, for the purpose of revolutionizing it.

dential agents to aim at this object, *for the present*. They are to state at full, and to magnify, all the advantages "to be derived from throwing off the European yoke:"—"the ecclesiastics are to persuade the penitents, when they come to confession, that the emperor Napoleon is sent by God to chastise the tyranny of monarchs, and that it is a mortal sin, admitting of no pardon, to resist God's will."—"They will tell the people (Indians as well as Spaniards) that their former monarch does not so much as exist in his own government, but is in the power of the restorer of liberty and the universal legislator, Napoleon." These doctrines, as prolific seed, fell into ground already prepared. Can it occasion wonder, that the crop has proved abundant? Can it occasion wonder, that the principles of Revolution being thus insidiously, but effectually propagated, those who had received them, should act on them? And when once called into action, that their energy should continue? And this, especially as Spain had no power effectually to counteract them: and if in some places they might be checked, not even that minor success could be expected throughout countries so extensive, and provinces so numerous, as those of her American dominions.

These provinces were in various states of progress, advancing towards maturity: their sentiments on the conduct of the mother country, were conceived with various degrees of force: their habits of intercourse with Old Spain were not all equally fixed, nor equally frequent: neither had all the same causes of complaint. Much, no doubt, depended on the personal conduct of their governors and men in office; and much on the character of those who stood forward to sanction resistance, and to assume the principal posts in the newly-created governments. We are not then to wonder, if these provinces act with different degrees of vigour; with distinct views of things, and intentions of consequences; with various proportions of confidence in each other's motives; and with alacrity or with reserve, according to the opinion they have formed of the principal leaders, &c. &c.

On consulting the Map of SOUTH AMERICA, given in the first volume of our New Series, the reader will perceive that the Northern Provinces of that continent are separated from the Southern by a wide interval of country, and that the kingdom of Brazil lies between them. It is scarcely possible to suppose, that their interests can be common, when their distance from each other is so great. Nor is it possible to imagine, that the intervening power of Portugal, which touches on the north and on the south, should be wholly without effect; especially considering that the Queen of Portugal is a Princess of Spain; and that, in case of the decease of Ferdinand, she has, by descent, claims on the succession. It is but natural, that whatever of suppressed loyalty still lurks in the bosoms of Spaniards towards their former sovereigns, should favour a Spanish princess who has done them no wrong; and whose children partake her rights to their consideration,—not to say their duty, and their allegiance.

Our readers will have observed, that the PANORAMA has maintained a decided silence on the subject of South America; partly, because of the difficulty of obtaining correct accounts from thence; for we knew that agents were employed to give false accounts to the public; but though our knowledge enabled us to detect their fallacies, we could not always elicit the real truth. Nor should the difficulty be overlooked, of forming that judgment on the whole, which might agree with the respective condition of the parts. That we were not singular in this, appears from the necessity felt by the government of the United States of America to obtain authentic information by means of commissioned agents. That government desired to know the truth, but perceived that the truth was not to be known by the usual means: it therefore sent out officers under public authority, and on their representation, no doubt, it will guide its conduct. But the reader is not to suppose, that even these commissioners have obtained a general view of the whole. Their Report refers to the South only; and it includes none of the Equatorial, or Northern Provinces.

They were sent to that part which was supposed to be most advanced towards a settled government, and most likely to become a valuable connexion.

Among the most instructive papers to which their mission has given occasion, is a Report by Mr. Graham, in which he combines the intelligence he had collected, and gives his opinion with great frankness and judgment. Of this paper we avail ourselves. The difficulty of obtaining correct information from the country visited by that gentleman and his coadjutors, (as already observed) is our reason, and must be our vindication, if any be needful.

The first thing that strikes us on perusing this statement is, the want of unity among the provinces. Buenos Ayres takes the lead: but Monte Video, with its adjacencies, on the opposite side of the river Plate, is jealous of the intentions of that city, fears to submit to its jurisdiction, and rather than coalesce, opposes arms to arms, and has defeated the force sent to reduce it to obedience.

Add to this, that the government of Santa Fé, a town situated eighty or ninety miles higher up the river, also refuses to acknowledge the government of Buenos Ayres, yet so much of the commerce of the principal town as passes up the river centered in Santa Fé; that it might have been supposed, the very connexions existing between the two places, would have ensured their combination and unity. This jealousy of Buenos Ayres by her neighbours, who should best know her disposition, has an unpleasant aspect on her character, and consequently on that enterprize of which she is the head. From what does this aversion arise?—If from a secret attachment to the former order of things, then we venture to suspect, that this sentiment is not wholly obliterated elsewhere:—if from a conviction, that however beneficial the revolution may prove to the metropolis, it would prove detrimental to these provinces,—that they might change masters for the worse, then it is little honourable to the new government, which affects to take liberty for its basis.

The same remark does not so strongly apply to Paraguay, because that province was long subject to a very peculiar

political organization, of which the Jesuits were the institutors and directors. It is more than possible, that this has left behind it effects not yet entirely terminated. Nevertheless, the acknowledged disinclination of this province to combine with its more violent neighbours, must be allowed a speaking importance, in connexion with what has been already observed.

But, if Buenos Ayres finds it so difficult to maintain supremacy over her immediate neighbours, of what advantage to her are conquests in Chili, conquests beyond that prodigious range of mountains, the Andes, which Nature has placed as an eternal barrier between two dissimilar countries? Will that province, with Peru, long continue subject to Buenos Ayres? We answer, No. Undoubtedly, commercial speculations have had their share in the motives which have induced Buenos Ayres to carry her arms into Chili, under pretence of promoting liberty and independence, and for a while this pretence may prosper. For a while that city may monopolize the commerce of those parts; but the Western Ocean is the natural high road of commerce to the Western coast; there is, at this moment, a trade carried on with it to a considerable extent, though characterized as contraband; and when the legal impediments are removed, this will increase accordingly, notwithstanding the abundance of horses and cattle furnish great facilities among the mountains of Peru, as observed by Mr. Graham. Buenos Ayres has her object at present: time will shew how long she can retain it, after having accomplished it.

But the great struggle of commerce will depend on the occupation of the Isthmus of Panama, and its vicinity. Whoever possesses that narrow neck of land, and will call in the aid of art to perfect the plan of nature, by a judicious canal—or more than one—will save the dangerous passage round Cape Horn, which is not at all times practicable; may run southward and northward along the coast, by taking advantage of the winds, and thereby may furnish the commodities of Europe received by way of the West Indies, (and the returns of

South America,) on terms comparatively low, and with facilities incalculably favourable. That moment is not arrived; we therefore return to Mr. Graham's remarks on the present trade of Buenos Ayres, which, he observes, "is principally in the hands of the British." On this he reports interesting particulars, which do not stand in need of any illustration from us.

The population of these provinces the reader will remark for himself: with the advantages already obtained in the better price for labour, the greater importance attached to the lower classes, and the acquisition of foreign articles at a cheaper rate. If we are not misinformed, a part, at least, of these advantages are now become questionable, as the government at Buenos Ayres has found itself under the necessity of having recourse to forced loans from the merchants, and of laying additional duties on commodities.

Whether any thing beyond the political feelings of the moment entered into the instructions of the American Commissioners, or the consideration of their government, we presume not to conjecture; but every well-informed Statesman is aware of the importance of Morals, both as to principles and practice, in forming the character of a people, after a time. There is, also, another important matter omitted in this Report,—the state of Religion and religious impulse, throughout these provinces. It will be recollected, that the system of religion is the Catholicism of Rome, and this in its exclusive spirit. The population, as well as the clergy, are deeply imbued with it, and there is no apparent means of loosening their bondage. This implies a recognition of Rome as their Spiritual head: it implies submission, more or less real and profound, to injunctions from that court. Is the court of Rome favourable or unfavourable to the cause of revolutions at this moment? What are likely to be the sentiments of that court, as time proceeds; and what effect will those sentiments produce on the government, the clergy, and the people at large?

In this respect, the provinces of South America are very differently situated, from what the provinces of North Amer-

rica were, when they revolted from Britain. As Protestants they acknowledged no spiritual superior, and they derived their religious authority from among themselves; whereas, the superior clergy among the Spanish Americans must either maintain their obedience to the Holy See, or become schismatics, and possibly heretics, in the issue. If, then, the efficacy of their spiritual administrations depends on their regular induction and appointment to office, what will become of that efficacy should the Pope withhold his sanction—should he lay these provinces, all, or any of them, under an interdict—should he include them in his anathemas, and assign them to a place too dreadful to be thought of, till they had repented, and made their peace with Rome—and with their mother country—SPAIN?

The public has lately heard much on volunteers from among our countrymen, as well officers as soldiers, having sailed to join the insurgents or patriots. Their destination, if rumour be correct, is not the Southern Provinces, but the Northern Provinces of South America; concerning these, the Report before us affords no evidence; but all who are acquainted, in any degree, with the nature of the climate our compatriots are about to endure,—all who have read the life of Nelson, or have any recollection of the capture of Fort Omoa, with the consequences of that expedition—not to go farther back to the attempt on Cartagena, and the famous sea-monody of Admiral Hosier's Ghost,—all will agree with us, in allowing greater scope to apprehension than to expectation. Alas! for those heroes, who will be vanquished without a combat, and will fall without seeing the enemy that inflicts the fatal stroke!

REPORT

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF

SPANISH SOUTH AMERICA,

ADDRESSED

BY MR. GRAHAM,

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The country formerly known as the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, extending from the

north-western sources of the river La Plata to the southern cape of America, and from the confines of Brazil and the ocean to the ridge of the Andes, may be considered that which is called "the United Provinces of South America."

Under the royal government, it was divided into the Intendencies or provinces of Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Cordova, Salta, Portos, Plata, Cochabamba, La Paz, and Puno. Subsequently to the revolution, in the year 1814, another division was made, and from the provinces of Cordova, Salta, and Buenos Ayres, were taken those of Cuyo or Mendoza, Tucuman, Corrientes, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental. The others, it is believed, retained their former boundaries, and, with the exception of Paraguay, are generally called "Upper Peru."

This widely extended country embraces almost every variety of climate and soil, and is capable of every variety of production. A large part of it, however, particularly on the west side of the river La Plata, and southerly towards Cape Horn, is deficient in wood, even for fuel, and in water; that which is found is generally brackish.

Although three centuries have passed by since the Spaniards made their first settlement in this country, and some considerable towns and cities have grown in it, yet its general improvement and population have by no means kept pace with them; for the lower provinces have been almost entirely abandoned to the immense herds of cattle which graze on their plains, and require only the partial care of a comparatively few herdsmen; and the inhabitants of Upper Peru have been engaged more generally in the business of mining than was favourable to improvement or population. Certain small districts have peculiar advantages, are said to be well cultivated, and very productive: but agriculture has in general been very much neglected. It is, in a great degree, confined to the vicinity of towns and cities, and may be said to limit its supplies to their demands. This state of things, combined with the regulations of the former government, the influence of climate, and the force of example, has stamped the character or indolence upon that class of society usually considered as the labouring class. The same causes have not operated, at least with the same force, upon the other inhabitants of the country; hence they are more industrious, and more active: their manners are social, friendly, and polite. In native talents they are said to be inferior to no people; and they have given proofs that they are capable of great and persevering efforts; and they are ardently attached to their country, and warmly enlisted in the cause of its independence.

It is not necessary for me to enter into a detail of the causes which led to the revolution in 1810. The most immediate, perhaps, are to be found in the incidents connected with the two invasions of the country by the British in 1805 and 1816, and in the subsequent events in Spain, as they had a direct tendency

to show to these people their own strength, and the incapacity of Spain to give them protection or enforce obedience. The ground-work was, however, laid in the jealous and oppressive system adopted at a more early period by the kings of Spain, whose policy it seemed to be to keep within so narrow limits as circumstances would permit the intelligence, wealth, and population of that part of America subject to their dominion, as the surest means of preserving an empire which they considered the great source of their wealth and power.

The revolution having been auspiciously commenced in the city of Buenos Ayres, was warmly and zealously supported by the mass of the people descended from the Spaniards; but the native Spaniards, as well those domesticated in the country as those in the service of the king, were almost all opposed to it, particularly at the time and under the circumstances it took place. Dissensions were the immediate result, and their long standing jealousy and distrust of each other have by subsequent events been heightened into deadly hostility, which time alone can wear away. These dissensions have been considered as one of the causes that produced those which subsequently took place among the patriots themselves, and which have been most serious obstacles in the progress of revolution. Other obstacles, however, have been presented by the royal government in Peru, which has hitherto not only been able to sustain itself there, but has found means, by enlisting the native Peruvians, in its service, to send at different times considerable armies into the upper provinces on the river La Plata, where the war has been carried on from the commencement of the revolution to the present day with various success; the great extent and peculiar character of the country, and the want of resources, having prevented either party from making a decisive blow of the contest. When we came away, the advantage in that quarter was on the side of the Spaniards, as they were in possession of the provinces of Upper Peru, which had to a certain degree at least, joined in the revolution, and some of which are represented in the Congress. Every where else they have been obliged to yield up the government and abandon the country, or submit to the ruling power. The peculiar situation of Monte Video, on the east side of the river La Plata, open to the sea, and strongly fortified, enabled the Spanish naval and military forces, at an early period in the revolution, to make a stand there; they were ultimately obliged to surrender it; not, however, until long-protracted, and perhaps ill-directed, efforts on the part of the assailants, had given rise to many jarring incidents between those who came from the opposite shores of the river; probably the effect, in part at least, of ancient jealousies, kept alive by the individual interest of different leaders; these have been followed by the individual interest of different generals; and have been followed by events calculated to produce a still greater alienation; and although several

attempts have been made to bring about a union, they have hitherto been unsuccessful. The provinces of the "Banda Oriental" and the "Entre Ríos," on the eastern side of the river, under the direction of General Artigas, are now at war with those on the western side, under the Government of the Congress at Buenos-Ayres.

This war has originated from a combination of causes in which both parties have, perhaps, something to complain of, and something to blame themselves for.

General Artigas and his followers profess a belief that it is the intention of the Government of Buenos-Ayres to put them down, and oblige them to submit to such arrangements as will deprive them of the privileges of self-government, to which they claim to have a right. They say, however, that they are willing to unite with the people on the western side of the river; but not in such a way as will subject them to what they call the tyranny of the city of Buenos-Ayres. On the other hand, it is stated that this is merely a pretext; that the real object of General Artigas and some of the principal officers is to prevent a union on any terms, and to preserve the power they have acquired, by giving an erroneous excitement to the people who follow them. That it is wished and intended to place these provinces on a footing with the others. That the respectable portion of their inhabitants are aware of this fact, and anxious for a union; but are prevented from openly expressing their sentiments from a fear of General Artigas, whose power is uncontrollable by law or justice; and hence the propriety and necessity of aiding them to resist it. Armies have accordingly been marched within the present year into these provinces; but they were not joined by a number of the inhabitants, and were defeated with great loss.

This war is evidently a source of great injury and regret; and, at the same time, of extraordinary irritation to both parties; for, independently of other causes of recrimination, each accuses the other of having brought about that state of things which threatens to place a most important and valuable portion of their country in the hands of a foreign power, who has invaded it with a regular and well-appointed army, and is gradually taking possession of commanding points, from which it may be difficult for their united force hereafter to dislodge them. That they will unite is, I think, to be calculated on, unless some event disastrous to the cause of the revolution itself takes place; for their mutual interest requires a union. But more of moderation and discretion may be necessary to bring it about than is at this time to be expected from the irritated feelings of some of the principal personages on both sides.

The city of Santa-Fé, and a small district of country around it, also refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Government of Buenos-Ayres.

In Paraguay the events of the revolution

have differed from those in any other province, as the inhabitants of that country have uniformly resisted the efforts of the other provinces to unite them. After having aided the Spanish authorities placed over them, to repel a military force which had been sent to overthrow them, they themselves expelled from their country these authorities, and established a Government of their own, totally unconnected with that of the other provinces, with whom they manifest an unwillingness to keep up even a commercial intercourse. This has given rise to a suspicion in the minds of some that there is a secret predilection among them for the ancient order of things. But from what is said of their cold and calculating character—from the safe position of their country, and its capacity to supply its own wants, it is probable that their object is to husband their resources, and profit by the exertions of others, without giving their own in aid of them; and possibly, in case of ultimate failure, to place their conduct in a less objectionable point of view before the Government of Spain. Whatever may have been their motives, they have hitherto contrived to escape in a great measure the evils of war.

Their resources, in men and money, are said to be considerable, and no country is more independent of foreign supplies.

Their conduct furnishes a striking contrast to that of the people of Buenos-Ayres, who entered into the revolution with unbounded zeal and energy, and ever have been ready to meet the difficulties of so great an undertaking. This circumstance connected with their local situation, greater resources, and more general information, and perhaps the fact of their having been the first to get power into their hands, have had the effect to give them a controlling influence over the revolutionary government, which has not failed to excite, in some degree, the jealousy of the other provinces, and amongst themselves a feeling of superiority little calculated to allay their jealousy. Great evils were at one time apprehended from this state of things; but the Congress which met at Tucuman, in March, 1816, composed of deputies from the several provinces then united, assumed the sovereign power of the country, boldly declared its absolute independence, and adopted a provisional form of government, which is understood to have the effect of allaying dissensions, and of introducing a more regular administration of public affairs.

It will be seen from the documents in your possession, that this provisional constitution recognizes many of the principles of free government: but with such drawbacks are little calculated to enforce them in practice. Great allowances are doubtless to be made for the circumstances of the times, and the danger and difficulty of tearing up ancient institutions, or of adapting new principles to them. But, after due allowance for all these considerations, it did not appear to me that so much had been done for the cause of civil liberty as might have been expected, or that those in power

were its strongest advocates. It is generally admitted, however, that some changes for the better have been made. Much care seems to be taken to educate the rising generation, and as those who are now coming on the theatre of action have grown up since the commencement of the revolution, and have had the advantages of the light thrown in by it, it is fair to suppose that they will be better prepared to support and administer a free government than those whose habits were formed under the colonial government of Spain.

The commerce and manufactures of the country have grown beyond its agriculture.—Various causes, however, have contributed to lessen some branches of manufacture since the revolution, but commerce is understood to have been increased by it. A much greater variety and quantity of foreign goods are imported, and a greater demand is opened for the productions of the country. The city of Buenos-Ayres is the seat of this commerce. From it, foreign and some domestic goods, are spread through the interior, as far as Chili and Upper Peru, and, in return, the various productions are drawn to it. This trade is carried on principally by land, as is that between the different provinces, though some small portion of it finds its way up and down the large rivers from the La Plata, which is itself not so much a river as a great bay. The abundance of cattle, horses, and mules, and of some other animals peculiar to the country, which are used in the mountainous regions of Peru, furnish facilities for transportation not to be found in any other country so little improved; hence the price of transportation is very low, and the internal trade greater than it otherwise would be, though it had been materially lessened in some important branches by the war with Peru, and the system adopted in Paraguay.

The export and import trade is principally in the hands of the British, though the United States and other nations participate in it to a certain degree. It is depended on as the great source of revenue to the State; hence they have been tempted to make the duties very high, and to lay them upon both imports and exports, with the exception of lumber and military stores. This circumstance, connected with the fact that payment is demanded at the custom-house before the goods are delivered, has led to a regular system of smuggling, which is said to be carried to great excess, and doubtless occasions the official returns to fall short of the actual amount of the trade. This may be the reason why they were not given to us. The articles imported are almost every variety of European and East India goods, principally from England; rum, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, and timber from Brazil; lumber of almost every description, cod-fish, furniture, gin, and some smaller articles, from the United States, together with the military stores; which however, find their way into this country directly from Europe, and are thus furnished at a cheaper rate than we can sell them. The

principal articles of export are taken from the various animals of the country, tame and wild, from the ox to the chinchilla; copper from Chili, and some of the precious metals, drawn principally from Peru; but as gold is worth 17 dollars the oz, and passed by tale at that rate, very little of it is exported; hence the currency of the country is gold; for they have no paper money. The "Libranzas," or bills of credit, issued by the Government, are, however, an article of traffic among the merchants, as they are received in payment of one half of the duties. No distinction is made in favour of the trade of any nation, save only that the British merchants have some peculiar facilities granted them in relation to their letters, which are an object of taxation, at least so far as applies to those sent out of the country.

In the official statements given to us, to which I beg leave generally to refer for information as to the foreign relations, the productions, military and naval force, revenue, and population, the latter is stated at 1,300,000 exclusive of Indians. This is understood as comprehending the population of all the provinces; but, as some of them are not under the Government at Buenos Ayres, I have thought it proper to annex the several estimates I have collected of the population of each province, as they may serve to give some general information on that point. The most immediate difficulty felt by the Government, whilst we were in the country, seemed to arise from the want of money; for, although the debt was small, their credit was low. It had not been found practicable to adopt a system of finance adequate to the exigencies of the times, though it would seem, from the statements given to us, that the revenue of the last year exceeded the expences. The important events of the present year in Chili, of which you are informed, will doubtless have the effect to raise the credit of the country, and to lessen the pressure upon it, at least for a time, and will probably leave the Government more at leisure to attend to its internal affairs.

When we came away, it was understood that a committee of the Congress was engaged in drafting a new constitution, the power of forming and adopting it being exclusively vested in the Congress. Whether it will assume a federal or a national character, is somewhat doubtful, as there are evidently two parties in the country, whose views in this respect are very different, and it is believed that they are both represented in the Congress. The one party is in favour of a consolidated or national government; the other wishes for a federal government, somewhat upon the principles of that of the United States. The probability seems to be, that, although there might be a majority of the people in the province generally in favour of the federal system, it would not be adopted upon the ground that it was not so well calculated as a national government to provide for the common defence, the great object now in view. The same general reason may be urged, perhaps, for giving to the latter, should it be adopted, less of a

republican character than probably would have been given to it in more quiet and peaceful times. There is danger too, as the power of forming and adopting the constitution is placed in the hands of a few, that the rights and privileges of the people may not be so well understood or attended to as they would have been had the people themselves had a more immediate agency in the affair. It is not to be doubted, however, that it will at least have a republican form, and be bottomed upon the principles of independence, which is contended for by all descriptions of politicians in the country who have taken part in the revolution, and will, it is believed, be supported by them, in any event, to the last extremity.

Their means of defence, of which they are fully aware, are, in proportion to their numbers, greater perhaps than those of almost any other people, and the duration and the events of the war have strengthened the general determination never to submit to Spain. This determination rests upon the recollection of former sufferings and deprivations; upon a consciousness of their ability to defend and to govern themselves; and upon a conviction that, in case of submission on any terms, they would, sooner or later, be made to feel the vengeance of the mother country. These considerations doubtless have the most weight upon those who have taken a leading part. They, of course, use all their influence to enforce them, and thus to keep up the spirit of the revolution. In this they have probably had the less difficulty, as although the sufferings of the people have been great, particularly in military service, and in raising contributions necessary for that service, yet the incubus of Spanish power being thrown off, and with it that train of followers who filled up almost every avenue to wealth and consequence, the higher classes have been awakened to a sense of advantages they did not before enjoy. They have seen their commerce freed from legal restraints, their articles of export become more valuable, their supplies furnished at a lower rate, and all the offices of Government, or other employments, laid open to them as fair objects of competition. The lower classes have found their labour more in demand, and better paid for; and their importance in society greater than it formerly was.

They are yet, however, from their indolence, general want of education, and the great mixture of "casts" among them, in a degraded state, but little felt in the affairs of the Government. The stimulus now given will operate to produce a change in them for the better, and, it is to be presumed, will gradually have its effect, as their docility, intelligence, and activity, when called into service, give evidence that they are not deficient in natural or physical powers.

Labour, as it becomes more general, will become less irksome to individuals, and the gradual acquisition of property which must necessarily result from it in such a country, under a good Government, will doubtless produce the happy effects there which it has uniformly produced elsewhere, and more espe-

cially in countries where the population is small when compared to the extent of territory.

I am very sensible that I may have been led into errors of fact, or inference. In that case I can plead honesty of intention, and the difficulty of collecting at a single point, and within limited time, correct information; or of analyzing that which was collected, respecting a people in a state of revolution, who are spread over an immense country, and whose habits, institutions, and language, are so different from our own.

I have only to add, that we were politely received by the Supreme Director, who made every profession for our Government, and every offer of accommodation to us, as its agents, which we had a right to expect, and that the people manifested on all occasions the most friendly dispositions.

Estimate of the population of the province of Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Tucuman, Mendoza, or Cuyo, and Salta, under the names of the different towns or districts which send Representatives to the Congress.

By an imperfect census, taken, it is believed, in 1815, Buenos Ayres contained 93,105, excluding troops and transient persons, and Indians.

	<i>By more recent es- timates.</i>	<i>Exclud- ing Indi- ans.</i>	<i>Includ- ing Indians.</i>
Buenos Ayres	105,000	120,000	150,000
Cordova	75,000	75,000	100,000
Tucuman	45,000	45,000	20,000*
Santiago del Es- tero	45,000	60,000	
Valle de Calla- marea	36,000	40,000	
Rioja	20,000	20,000	
San Juan	34,000	34,000	
Mendoza	38,000	38,000	
San Luis	16,000	16,000	
Injuy	25,000	25,000	
Salta	50,000	50,000	
	489,000	523,000	

PROVINCES OF UPPER PERU.

Cochabamba	160,000	120,000	200,000
Potosi	112,000	112,000	250,000
Plata, or Choresas	112,000	112,000	175,000
La Paz			800,000
under the name of Santa Cruz de la Sierra	120,000		30,000†
Oriuro			150,000+ 50,000†
Paraguay			300,000
Bonda Oriental and Entre Rios	50,000		

* Probably the town only.

† Under the various names of Santa Cruz de la Sierra Majos, and Chequitos.

Note.—It is not understood that any part of the province of Corrientes, or that of the city or district of Santa Fe, is included in this estimate; and some districts of some of the other provinces may be omitted.

Together with the Reports from our Commissioners, were transmitted to Congress the several documents therein referred to.

As we attach considerable importance to these Reports, we shall in our following Numbers continue them with such remarks as their contents and tenor may suggest.

Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times. By Dr. William King, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxon. 8vo. 8s. 6d. Murray, London, 1818.

This work, though small in bulk, is rich in amusing anecdote, and when once taken up is not hastily to be thrown aside. Its author, Dr. King, was born at Stepney, near London, in 1685, and died in 1763. He was an accomplished scholar, and was highly esteemed for his wit, humour, and independent spirit.

The present volume we learn from the editor's prefatory advertisement, was discovered in the possession of two ladies relations of the author. Of its authenticity there can be no doubt; as from a comparison of the hand-writing of the original manuscript with that which is well ascertained to be Dr. King's, in the account books of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, (of which he was for many years the principal) there is every reason to suppose it to have been written by Dr. K. himself, and to have been intended for publication.

These "Anecdotes," though desultory are exceedingly curious. They contain a very striking character of the pretender, together with many interesting particulars relative to the jacobite party, to which Dr. King was strongly attached, and with the leaders of which he was intimately acquainted. Many pleasant stories of the great men and literary characters, contemporaries of Dr. King, are here recorded, with some elegant criticisms on the latin poets. We select a few instances for the amusement of our readers.

Who amongst all the modern writers is to be more esteemed and admired than Monsieur Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai, and author of *Telemachus*, whose piety,

politeness and humanity were equal to his great learning? Ramsay, the author of *Cyrus*, who was educated in Monsieur Fenelon's Family, acquainted me with an anecdote which hath ever made me reverence the memory of this excellent man. Some *German* officers who were prisoners at *Canbray* were invited to dine with the *Archbishop*, whose table was always open to the officers of the *French* garrison, of which a certain number dined with him every day. The *Germans* during the dinner were continually calling for bumpers of wine. The *French* seemed to sneer at this behaviour of the *German* officers, and looked on them with a kind of contempt: which Monsieur Fenelon observing called for an half-pint glass of *Burgundy*, (which perhaps was more than he had ever taken at one meal before,) and drank it off to the health of the prisoners. This was a handsome compliment to the *Germans*, and a proper reprimand to his own countrymen. But, as soon as the *German* officers were gone, he thus admonished the *French* gentlemen. "You should endeavour to divest yourselves of all national prejudices, and never condemn the customs and manners of a foreign people, because they are altogether different from your own. I am a true *French*-man, and love my country; but I love mankind better than my country."

It is well known that during Sir Robert Walpole's administration corruption was carried to a most disgraceful extent in Parliament. Dr. King, (who it will be recollect'd was a zealous jacobite) boldly ascribes all our national misfortunes since the accession of the House of Brunswick to that administration.

It is certain that all our national misfortunes since the accession of the House of Hanover must be chiefly ascribed to Walpole's administration. He unbound all the principles and morals of our people, and changed the government into a system of corruption. He openly ridiculed virtue and merit, and promoted no man to any employment of profit or honour, who had scruples of conscience, or refused implicitly to obey his commands. He was a ready speaker, understood the business of parliament, and knew how to manage an House of Commons, which however was not a very difficult task, if it be considered that a majority of the members were of his own nomination. He seemed to have great resolution; and yet he was once so much intimidated by the clamours of the people without doors, that he thought it expedient

to give up one of his most favorite schemes. He had besides some difficulties to encounter through his whole administration, which were not known to the public. A friend of mine who dined with him one day *tete-a-tete* took occasion to compliment him on the great honour and power which he enjoyed as prime minister. "Doctor," says he, "I have great power it is true, but I have two cursed drawbacks, *Hanover*, and the *** avarice." This minister who thought he had established himself beyond a possibility of being shaken, fell at last by his too great security: if he may be said to fall who went out of employment with an Earldom and a pension of 4000l, or 5000l. a year.

Other anecdotes of profligate corruption are recorded, for which we refer to the volume itself, but there is so much good sense in the following observations on a custom, now growing into some degree of disuse, that we cannot withhold them from our readers, who (we think) cannot fail to be amused with the stories with which they are enlivened.

The custom of giving money to servants is now become such a grievance, that it seems to demand the interposition of the legislature totally to abolish it. How much are foreigners astonished when they observe that a man cannot dine at any house in *England*, not even with his father or his brother, or with any other of his nearest relations, or most intimate friends and companions, unless he pay for his dinner! But how can they behold without indignation or contempt a man of quality standing by his guests, while they are distributing money to a double row of his servants? If, when I am invited to dine with any of my acquaintance, I were to send the master of the house a sirloin of beef for a present, it would be considered as a gross affront; and yet as soon as I shall have dined or before I leave the house, I must be obliged to pay for the sirloin, which was brought to his table or placed on the sideboard. For I contend, that all the money which is bestowed on the servants, is given to the master. For if the servants' wages were increased in some proportion to their vails (which is the practice of a few great families, the D. of *Norfolk*'s, Mr. *Spencer*'s, Sir *Francis Dashwood*'s, &c.) this scandalous custom might be totally extinguished. I remember a Lord Poor, a roman catholic Peer in *Ireland*, who lived upon a small pension which Q. Anne had granted him: he was a man of honour, and well esteemed, and had formerly been an officer of some distinction in the service of *France*. The Duke of

Ormonde had often invited him to dinner, and he as often excused himself. At last the Duke kindly expostulated with him, and would know the reason why he so constantly refused to be one of his guests. My Lord Poor then honestly confessed that he could not afford it: but, says he, if your Grace will put a guinea into my hands as often as you are pleased to invite me to dine, I will not decline the honour of waiting on you. This was done, and my Lord was afterwards a frequent guest in St. James's Square. For my part, whenever I am invited to the table of any of my noble friends, I have the vanity to imagine that my company is desired for the sake of my conversation, and there is certainly no reason why I should give the servants money because I give the master pleasure. Besides I have observed the servants of every great house consider these vails to be as much their due as the fees which are claimed in the Custom-house, or in any other public office. And therefore they make no distinction between a gentleman of 200l. a year and one of 2000l. although they look on the former as inferior in every respect to themselves. *Maxima quaque domus servis est plena superbis* is an axiom which will hold true to the end of the world. Upon the whole if this custom which is certainly a disgrace to our country, is to continue in force, I think it may at least be practised in a better manner. Suppose there were written in large gold letters over the door of every man of rank: The fees for dining here are three half crowns (or ten shillings) to be paid to the porter on entering the house: Peers or Peeresses to pay what more they think proper. By this regulation two inconveniences would be avoided: first the difficulty of distinguishing amongst a great number the quality of the servants. I who am near sighted have sometimes given the footman what I designed for the butler, and the butler has had only the footman's fee: for which the butler treated me with no small contempt, until an opportunity offered of correcting my error. But secondly this method would prevent the shame which every master of a family cannot help feeling whilst he sees his guests giving about their shillings and half crowns to his servants. He may then conduct them boldly to his door, and take his leave with a good grace. My Lord Taaffe of *Ireland* a general officer in the *Austrian* service, came into *England* a few years ago on account of his private affairs. When his friends who had dined with him were going away, he always attended them to the door, and if they offered any money to the servant who opened it (for he never suffered but one servant to appear), he

always prevented them, saying in his manner of speaking *English*, "If you do give, give it to me, for it was I that did buy the dinner."

The following anecdote relative to Oliver Cromwell, has we believe never before been published. To us at least it is perfectly new, and it exhibits a pleasing trait in the character of that extraordinary man.

In the civil war my grandfather Sir William Smyth was governor of * Hillesdon House, near Buckingham, where the King had a small garrison. This place was besieged and taken by Cromwell. But the officers capitulated to march out with their arms, baggage, &c. As soon as they were without the gate, one of Cromwell's soldiers snatched off Sir William Smyth's hat. He immediately complained to Cromwell of the fellow's insolence and breach of the capitulation. "Sir," says Cromwell, "if you can point out the man, or I can discover him, I promise you he shall not go unpunished. In the mean time (taking off a new beaver which he had on his head) be pleased to accept of this hat instead of your own."

We must conclude our extracts with the following anecdotes relative to the Pretender, with whom our author had a conversation in September 1750.

September 1750, I received a note from my Lady Primrose, who desired to see me immediately. As soon as I waited on her she led me into her dressing-room and presented me to——†. If I was surprised to find him there, I was still more astonished when he acquainted me with the motives which had induced him to hazard a journey to England at this juncture. The impatience of his friends who were in exile had formed a scheme which was impracticable; but although it had been as feasible as they had represented it to him, yet no preparation had been made, nor was any thing ready to carry it into execution. He was soon convinced that he had been deceived, and therefore, after a stay in London of five days only, he returned to the place from whence he came. As I had some long conversations with him here, and for some years after held a constant correspondence with him, not indeed by letters but by messengers‡, who were occasionally

* The siege of Hillesdon House is nowhere mentioned by my Lord Clarendon. The noble historian and Sir W. Smyth were not good friends.

† The Pretender.

‡ These were not common couriers, but gentlemen of fortune, honour, and veracity, and on whose relations I could entirely depend.

dispatched to him; and as during this intercourse I informed myself of all particulars relating to him and of his whole conduct, both in public and private life, I am perhaps as well qualified as any man in England to draw a just character of him; and I impose this task on myself not only for the information of posterity, but for the sake of many worthy gentlemen whom I shall leave behind me, who are at present attached to his name, and who have formed their ideas of him from public report, but more particularly from those great actions which he performed in Scotland. As to his person he is tall and well made, but stoops a little, owing perhaps to the great fatigue which he underwent in his northern expedition. He has an handsome face and good eyes; (I think* his busts which about this time were common in London, are more like him than any of his pictures which I have yet seen;) but in polite company he would not pass for a genteel man. He hath a quick apprehension, and speaks French, Italian, and English, the last with a little of a foreign accent. As to the rest very little care seems to have been taken of his education. He had not made the belles lettres or any of the finer arts his study which surprised me much considering his preceptors and the noble opportunities he must have always had in that nursery† of all the elegant and liberal arts and science. But I was still more astonished when I found him unacquainted with the history and constitution of England, in which he ought to have been very early instructed. I never heard him express any noble or benevolent sentiments, the certain indications of a great soul and a good heart; or discover any sorrow or compassion for the misfortunes of so many worthy men who had suffered in his cause‡. But the most odious part of his

* He came one evening to my lodgings and drank tea with me: my servant after he was gone said to me, "that he thought my new visitor very like Prince Charles." "Why," said I, "have you ever seen Prince Charles?" "No sir," replied the fellow, "but this gentleman, whoever he may be, exactly resembles the busts which are sold in Red lion-street, and are said to be the busts of Prince Charles." The truth is, these busts were taken in plaster of Paris from his face.

† Rome. His governor was a protestant, and I am apt to believe purposely neglected his education, of which it is surmised he made a merit to the English ministry; for he was always supposed to be their pensioner. The Chevalier Ramsay the author of Cyrus was Prince Charles' preceptor for about a year, but a court faction removed him.

‡ As to his religion he is certainly free from all bigotry and superstition, and would readily conform to the religion of the country. With the catholics he is catholic; with the protestants

character is his love of money, a vice which I do not remember to have been imputed by our historians to any of his ancestors, and is the certain index of a base and little mind. I know it may be urged in his vindication that a prince in exile ought to be an economist. And so he ought; but nevertheless his purse should be always open, as long as there is any thing in it, to relieve the necessities of his friends and adherents. King Charles the second during his banishment would have shared the last pistole in his pocket with his little family. But I have known this gentleman with two thousand Louis d'ors in his strong box pretend he was in great distress, and borrow money from a lady in Paris, who was not in affluent circumstances. His most faithful servants, who had closely attended him in all his difficulties were ill rewarded. Two Frenchmen who had left every thing to follow his fortune, who had been sent as couriers through half Europe, and executed their commissions with great punctuality and exactness, were suddenly discharged without any faults imputed to them, or any recompence for their past service. To this spirit of avarice may be added his insolent manner of treating his immediate dependants, very unbecoming a great prince, and a sure prognostic of what might be expected from him if ever he acquired sovereign power. Sir J. Harrington* and † Col. Goring who suffered themselves to be imprisoned with him, rather than desert him, when the rest of his family and attendants fled, were afterwards obliged to quit his service on account of his illiberal behaviour. But there is one part of his character, which I must particularly insist on, since it occasioned the defection of the most powerful of his friends and adherents in England, and by some concurring accidents totally blasted all his hopes and pretensions. When he was in Scotland, he had a mistress whose

he is a protestant; and to convince the latter of his sincerity, he often carried an English Common Prayer-book in his pocket; and sent to Gordon (whom I have mentioned before) a non-juring clergyman, to christen the first child he had by Mrs. W.

* Sir J. Harrington remained in banishment till the accession of the present King George III. No man is better acquainted with the private history and character of Prince Charles, and if ever he reads what I have here written, I am confident that he will readily vouch the truth of my narrative.

† Goring upon quitting his service was recommended by my Lord Marshall to the King of Prussia, who immediately gave him a command in his army equal to his pretensions. Goring died soon after, and his loss was greatly lamented by his Prussian Majesty, who honoured him with a character in a letter to my Lord Marshall.

name is Walkenshaw, and whose sister was at that time and is still housekeeper at Leicester House. Some years after he was released from his prison and conducted out of France, he sent for this girl who soon acquired such a dominion over him that she was acquainted with all his schemes, and trusted with his most secret correspondence. As soon as this was known in England, all those persons of distinction who were attached to him were greatly alarmed; they imagined that this wench had been placed in his family by the English ministers, and considering her sister's situation they seemed to have some ground for their suspicion; wherefore they dispatched a gentleman to Paris, where the Prince then was, who had instructions to insist that Mrs. Walkenshaw should be removed to a convent for a certain term; but her gallant absolutely refused to comply with this demand, and although Mr. M'Namara the gentleman who was sent to him, who has a natural eloquence and an excellent understanding, urged the most cogent reasons, and used all the arts of persuasion to induce him to part with his mistress, and even proceeded so far as to assure him according to his instructions, that an immediate interruption of all correspondence with his most powerful friends in England, and in short that the ruin of his interest which was now daily increasing, would be the infallible consequence of his refusal, yet he continued inflexible, and all M'Namara's intreaties and remonstrances were ineffectual. M'Namara staid in Paris some days beyond the time prescribed him, endeavouring to reason the Prince into a better temper, but finding him obstinately perverse in his first answer he took his leave with concern and indignation, saying as he passed out, "what has your family done, Sir, thus to draw down the vengeance of heaven on every branch of it through so many ages?" It is worthy of remark that in all the conferences which M'Namara had with the Prince on this occasion, the latter declared that it was not a violent passion or indeed any particular regard* which attached him to Mrs.

Walkenshaw, and that he could see her removed from him without any concern, but he would not receive directions in respect to his private conduct from any man alive. When M'Namara returned to London and reported the Prince's answer to the gentlemen* who had employed him, they were astonished and confounded. However they soon resolved on the measures which they were to pursue for the future, and determined no longer to serve a man who could not be persuaded to serve himself, and chose rather to endanger the lives of his best and most faithful friends than part with an harlot, whom as he had often declared he neither loved nor esteemed. If ever that old adage *Quos Jupiter vult perdere, &c.* could be properly applied to any person, whom could it so well fit as the gentleman of whom I have been speaking? for it is difficult by any other means to account for such a sudden infatuation. † He was indeed soon afterwards made sensible of his misconduct, when it was too late to repair it; for from this era may truly be dated the ruin of his cause, which for the future can only subsist in the N—n—ing congregations, which are generally formed of the meanest people, from whom no danger to the present government need ever be apprehended.

* These were all men of fortune and distinction and many of them persons of the first quality, who attached themselves to — as to a person who they imagined might be made the instrument of saving their country. They were sensible that by Walpole's administration the English government was become a system of corruption, and that Walpole's successors who pursued his plan without any of his abilities, had reduced us to such a deplorable situation, that our commercial interest was sinking, our colonies in danger of being lost, and Great Britain, which, if her powers were properly exerted, was able to give laws to other nations, was become the contempt of all Europe.

* As they were afterwards in Mr. Pitt's administration.

† He was soon made acquainted with the defection which immediately followed upon the report of his answer. He endeavoured to excuse himself by blaming the gentleman who had been sent to him; he pretended the message had not been properly delivered, that he had been treated rudely and insolently, &c. But this was not the case. Mr. M'Namara addressed him in the most respectful manner, and though he spoke firmly, as he knew the consequence of the Prince's refusal, yet he could not have treated him with more deference if he had been on the throne. The Prince's accusation of M'Namara was very unjust, as well as ungrateful, for M'Namara had been often with him, and had served him with great zeal and fidelity on many important occasions, both at home and abroad.

* I believe he spoke truth when he declared he had no esteem for his northern mistress, although she had been his companion for so many years. She had no elegance of manners and as they had both contracted an odious habit of drinking, so they exposed themselves very frequently, not only to their own family but to all their neighbours. They often quarrelled and sometimes fought: they were some of these drunken scenes which probably occasioned the report of his madness.

Curiosities of Literature. Vol. 3, 8vo.
12s. Murray, London, 1817.

THE two first volumes of this amusing and instructive publication, have for many years been before the public, and the repeated impressions they have undergone, sufficiently attest the estimation in which they are deservedly held. The third volume, which is entirely new, is not inferior to the two preceding, in the variety and interesting nature of the articles which it contains; and it exhibits the same taste in selection and extensive reading, which uniformly characterizes all Mr. D'Israeli's productions.

The present volume comprises upwards of thirty articles, historical, critical, biographical, literary, and miscellaneous, and treating on the following subjects, viz. The Pantomimical Characters—Extempore Comedies—Massinger, Milton, and the Italian Theatre—Songs of Trades, or Songs for the People—Introducers of Exotic Flowers, Fruits, &c.—Usurers of the Seventeenth Century—Chidiock Tichbourne (a Roman Catholic's History)—Elizabeth and her Parliament—Anecdotes of Prince Henry the son of James I. when a child—The Diary of a Master of the Ceremonies—Diaries, Moral, Historical, and Critical—Liceneers of the Press—Of Anagrams and Echo Verses—Orthography of Proper Names—Names of our Streets—Secret History of Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford—Ancient Cookery and Cooks—Ancient and Modern Saturnalia—Reliquia Gethinianæ—Robinson Crusoe—Catholic and Protestant Dramas—The History of the Theatre during its Suppression—Drinking Customs in England—On Literary Anecdotes—Condemned Poets—Acajou and Zirphile, of its Preface—Tom o' Bedlam—Introduction of Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate—Charles the First's Love of the Fine Arts—Secret History of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta—The Minister the Cardinal Duke of Richelieu—The Minister, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Admiral, Lord General, &c. &c. &c.—Felton the Political Assassin—Johnson's Hints for the Life of Pope.

Where every article presents abundant materials for selection, it is difficult to extract a part, without impair-

ing the interest of the whole; we shall, therefore, confine our specimens to a few passages from Mr. D'Israeli's 'Anecdotes of Prince Henry, the Son of James I. when a Child,' (drawn up from a manuscript memoir of him, written by one of his attendants,) and from his 'Secret History of Charles the First, and his Queen Henrietta,' which may be consulted with advantage by the future historian of that eventful period.

"Prince Henry in his childhood rarely wept, and endured pain without a groan. When a boy wrestled with him in earnest, and threw him, he was not 'seen to whine or weep at the hurt.' His sense of justice was early; for when his playmate, the little Earl of Mar, ill-treated one of his pages, Henry reproved his puerile friend: 'I love you because you are my Lord's son and my cousin; but, if you be not better conditioned, I will love such an one better,' naming the child that had complained of him."

"His martial character was perpetually discovering itself. When asked what instrument he liked best? he answered, 'a trumpet.' We are told that none of his age could dance with more grace, but that he never delighted in dancing; while he performed his heroical exercises with pride and delight, more particularly when before the King, the Constable of Castile, and other ambassadors. He was instructed by his master to handle and toss the pike, to march and hold himself in an affected style of stateliness, according to the martinet's of those days; but he soon rejected such petty and artificial fashions; yet, to shew that his dislike arose from no want of skill in a trifling accomplishment, he would sometimes resume it only to laugh at it, and instantly return to his own natural demeanour. On one of these occasions one of these martinet's observing that they could never be good soldiers unless they always kept true order and measure in marching, 'What then must they do,' cried Henry, 'when they wade through a swift-running water?' In all things freedom of action from his own native impulse, he preferred to the settled rules of his teachers; and when his physician told him that he rode too fast, he replied, 'Must I ride by rules of physic?' When he was eating a cold capon in cold weather, the physician told him that that was not meat for the weather. 'You may see, doctor,' said Henry, 'that my cook is no astronomer.' And when the same physician observing him eat cold and hot meat together, protested against it, 'I cannot mind that

now,' said the royal boy facetiously, 'though they should have run at tilt together in my belly.'

"Born in Scotland, and heir to the crown of England, at a time when the mutual jealousies of the two nations were running so high, the boy often had occasion to express the unity of affection, which was really in his heart. Being questioned by a nobleman, whether, after his father, he had rather be King of England or Scotland; he asked, 'which of them was best?' being answered, that it was England, 'Then,' said the Scottish-born Prince, 'would I have both!' And once in reading this verse in Virgil,

'Tros Tyriuue mihi nullo discriminine agetur.
the boy said he would make use of that
verse for himself, with a slight alteration,
thus—

'Anglus Scotusne mibi nullo discriminine agetur.'

"He was careful to keep alive the same feeling for another part of the British dominions, and the young Prince appears to have been regarded with great affection by the Welsh; for when once the Prince asked a gentleman at what mark he should shoot? the courier pointed with levity at a Welshman who was present. 'Will you see then,' said the princely boy, 'how I will shoot at Welshmen?' Turning his back from him, the Prince shot his arrow in the air.—When a Welshman, who had taken a large carouse, in the fulness of his heart and his head, in the presence of the King, said that the Prince should have 40,000 Welshmen to wait upon him, against any King in Christendom; the King, not a little jealous, hastily inquired, 'To do what?' the little Prince turned away the momentary alarm by his facetiousness,—"To cut off the heads of 40,000 leeks.'

"His bold and martial character was discovered in minute circumstances like those. Eating in the King's presence a dish of milk, the King asked him why he ate so much child's meat? 'Sir, it is also man's meat,' Henry replied;—and immediately after having fed heartily on a partridge, the King observed, that that meat would make him a coward, according to the prevalent notions of the age respecting diet; to which the young Prince replied, 'Though it be but a cowardly fowl, it shall not make me a coward!—Once taking up strawberries with two spoons, when one might have sufficed, our infant Mars gaily exclaimed, 'The one I use as a rapier, and the other as a dagger.'

It is well known that great pains were taken, in order to give the future sove-

reign of Britain (as he was expected to be) a suitable education, and his preceptor, Adam Newton, appears to have filled his office with no servility to the capricious fancies of his royal pupil.

"Desirous, however, of cherishing the generous spirit and playful humour of Henry, his Tutor encouraged a freedom of jesting with him, which appears to have been carried at times to a degree of momentary irritability on the side of the Tutor, by the keen humour of the boy. While the royal pupil held his master in equal reverence and affection, the gaiety of his temper sometimes twitted the equability or the gravity of the Preceptor. When Newton, wishing to set an example to the Prince in heroic exercises, one day practised the pike, and tossing it with such little skill as to have failed in the attempt, the young Prince telling him of his failure, Newton obviously lost his temper, observing, that 'to find fault was an evil humour.' 'Master, I take the humour of you.' 'It becomes not a Prince,' observed Newton. 'Then,' retorted the young Prince, 'doth it worse become a Prince's Master!—Some of these harmless bickerings are amusing. When his Tutor, playing at shuffle-board with the Prince, blamed him for changing so often, and taking up a piece, threw it on the board, and missed his aim, the Prince smiling, exclaimed, 'Well thrown, Master;' on which the Tutor, a little vexed, said, 'he would not strive with a Prince at shuffle-board.' Henry observed, 'Yet you gowns-men should be best at such exercises, which are not meet for men who are more stirring.' The Tutor, a little irritated, said, 'I am meet for whipping of boys.' 'You vaunt then,' retorted the Prince, 'that which a ploughman or cart-driver can do better than you.' 'I can do more,' said the Tutor, 'for I can govern foolish children.' On which the Prince, who, in his respect for his Tutor, did not care to carry the jest farther, rose from table, and in a low voice to those near him said, 'He had need be a wise man that could do that!—Newton was sometimes severe in his chastisements; for when the Prince was playing at Goff, and having warned his Tutor, who was standing by in conversation, that he was going to strike the ball, and having lifted up the Goff-club, some one observing, 'Beware, Sir, that you hit not Mr. Newton;' the Prince drew back the club, but smilingly observed, 'Had I done so, I had but paid my debts.'—At another time, when the princely boy was amusing himself with the sports of a child,

his Tutor wishing to draw him to more manly exercises, amongst other things, said to him, in good humour, 'God send you a wise wife!' 'That she may govern You and me!' said the Prince. The Tutor observed, that 'he had one of his own;' the Prince replied, 'But mine, if I have one, would govern your wife, and by that means would govern both you and me.'—Henry, at this early age, excelled in a quickness of reply, combined with reflection, which marks the precocity of his intellect. His Tutor having laid a wager with the Prince that he could not refrain from standing with his back to the fire, and seeing him forget himself once or twice, standing in that posture, the Tutor said, 'Sir, the wager is won, you have failed twice.' 'Master,' replied Henry, 'Saint Peter's cock crew thrice.'—A Musician having played a voluntary in his presence, was requested to play the same again. 'I could not for the kingdom of Spain,' said the musician, 'for this were harder than for a preacher to repeat word by word a sermon that he had not learnt by rote.' A clergyman standing by, observed that he thought a Preacher might do that: 'Perhaps,' rejoined the young Prince, 'for a bishoprick.'

'The natural facetiousness of his temper appears frequently in the good humour with which the little Prince was accustomed to treat his domestics. The Prince had two of opposite characters, who were frequently set by the ears for the sake of the sport; the one, Murray, nick-named 'the taylor,' loved his liquor; and the other was a stout 'trencherman.' The King desired the Prince to put an end to these brawls, and to make the men agree; and that the agreement should be written and transcribed by both. 'Then,' said the Prince, 'must the drunken taylor subscribe it with chalk, for he cannot write his name, and then I will make them agree upon this condition—that the trencherman shall go into the cellar and drink with Will Murray, and Will Murray shall make a great wallet for the trencherman to carry his victuals in.'—One of his servants having cut the Prince's finger, and sucking out the blood with his mouth, that it might heal the more easily, the young Prince, who expressed no displeasure at the accident, said to him pleasantly, 'If, which God forbid! my father, myself, and the rest of his kindred should fail, you might claim the crown, for you have now in you the blood royal.'—Our little Prince once resolved on a hearty game of play, and for this purpose only admitted his young gentlemen, and ex-

cluded the men: it happened that an old servant, not aware of the injunction, entered the apartment, on which the Prince told him he might play too; and when the Prince was asked why he admitted this old man rather than the other men, he rejoined, 'Because he had a right to be of their number, for *Senex bis puer*.'

"Nor was our little Prince susceptible of gross flattery, for when once he wore white shoes, and one said that he longed to kiss his foot, the Prince said to the fawning courtier, 'Sir, I am not the Pope;' the other replied that he would not kiss the Pope's foot, except it were to bite off his great toe. The Prince gravely rejoined: 'At Rome you would be glad to kiss his foot, and forget the rest.'

"It was then the mode, when the King or the Prince travelled, to sleep with their suite at the houses of the nobility; and the loyalty and zeal of the host were usually displayed in the reception given to the royal guest. It happened that in one of these excursions the Prince's servants complained that they had been obliged to go to bed supperless, through the pinching parsimony of the house, which the little Prince at the time of hearing seemed to take no great notice of. The next morning the lady of the house, coming to pay her respects to him, she found him turning a volume that had many pictures in it; one of which was a painting of a company sitting at a banquet: this he shewed her.

'I invite you, Madam, to a feast.' 'To what feast?' she asked. 'To this feast,' said the boy. 'What, would your highness give me but a painted feast?' Fixing his eye on her, he said, 'No better, Madam, is found in this house.' There was a delicacy and greatness of spirit in this ingenious reprimand, far excelling the wit of a child.

"According to this anecdote-writer, it appears that James I. probably did not delight in the martial dispositions of his son, and whose habits and opinions were, in all respects, forming themselves opposite to his own tranquil and literary character. The writer says that, 'his Majesty, with the tokens of love to him, would sometimes interlace sharp speeches, and other demonstrations of fatherly severity.' Henry, who however lived, though he died early, to become a patron of ingenious men, and a lover of genius, was himself at least as much enamoured of the pike, as of the pen. The King, to rouse him to study, told him, that if he did not apply more diligently to his book, his brother, Duke Charles, who seemed already attached to study, would prove more able for govern-

mentand for the cabinet, and that himself would be only fit for field-exercises and military affairs. To his father, the little Prince made no reply: but, when his tutor one day reminded him of what his father had said, to stimulate our young Prince to literary diligence, Henry asked, whether he thought his brother would prove so good a scholar? His tutor replied, that he was so likely to prove. 'Then,' rejoined our little Prince, 'will I make Charles Archbishop of Canterbury.'

"Our Henry was devoutly pious and rigid, in never permitting before him any licentious language or manners. It is well known that James I. had a habit of swearing,—innocent expletives in conversation, which, in truth, only expressed the warmth of his feelings; but, in that age, when Puritanism had already possessed half the nation, an oath was considered as nothing short of blasphemy. Henry once made a keen allusion to this verbal frailty of his father's; for when he was told that some hawks were to be sent to him, but it was thought the King would intercept some of them, the little Prince replied, 'He may do as he pleases, for he shall not be put to the oath for the matter.' The King once asking him, what were the best verses he had learned in the first book of Virgil, the little Prince answered, These:

Rex erat Ænas nobis quo justior alter
Nec pietate fuit, nec bello major et armis.

"Such are a few of the puerile anecdotes of a Prince who died in early youth, gleaned from a contemporary manuscript, by an eye and ear witness. They are trifles, but trifles consecrated by his name. They are genuine, and the philosopher knows how to value the indications of a great and heroic character. There are among them some, which may occasion an inattentive reader to forget, that they are all the speeches and the actions of a child!"

The secret history of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta is drawn from manuscript letters of the times, and from the printed "Ambassades du Marechal Bassompierre." They shew how bigoted she was to the Romish faith, and how faithfully she educated her two sons in its tenets; but they also shew that Charles I. was by no means the weak, uxorious monarch he is represented by many writers.

"When Henrietta was on her way to England, a Legate from Rome arrested her at Amiens, requiring the Princess to undergo a penance, which was to last sixteen days, for marrying Charles without the

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papal dispensation. The Queen stopped her journey, and wrote to inform the King of the occasion. Charles, who was then waiting for her at Canterbury, replied, that if Henrietta did not instantly proceed, he would return alone to London. Henrietta doubtless sighed for the Pope and the penance, but she set off the day she received the King's letter. The King, either by his wisdom or his impatience, detected the aim of the Roman Pontiff, who, had he been permitted to arrest the progress of a Queen of England for sixteen days in the face of all Europe, would thus have obtained a tacit supremacy over a British Monarch."

"By the marriage-contract, Henrietta was to be allowed a household establishment, composed of her own people; and this had been contrived to be not less than a small French colony, exceeding three hundred persons. It composed, in fact, a French faction, and looks like a covert project of Richelieu's to further his intrigues here, by opening a perpetual correspondence with the discontented Catholics of England. In the instructions of Bassompierre, one of the alleged objects of the marriage is the general good of the Catholic religion, by affording some relief to those English who professed it. If, however, that great Statesman ever entertained this political design, the simplicity and pride of the Roman Priests here completely overthrew it; for in their blind zeal they dared to extend their domestic tyranny over Majesty itself.

"The French party had not long resided here, ere the mutual jealousies between the two nations broke out. All the English who were not Catholics, were soon dismissed from their attendance on the Queen, by herself; while Charles was compelled by the popular cry, to forbid any English Catholics to serve the Queen, or to be present at the celebration of her mass. The King was even obliged to employ poursuivants or king's messengers, to stand at the door of her chapel to seize on any of the English who entered there, while on these occasions the French would draw their swords to defend these concealed Catholics. The Queen and her's became an odious distinction in the nation. Such were the indecent scenes exhibited in public; they were not less reserved in private. The following anecdote of saying a grace before the King, at his own table, in a most indecorous race run between the Catholic priest and the King's chaplain, is given in a manuscript letter of the times.

"The King and Queen dining together

C

in the presence, Mr. Hacket (chaplain to the Lord Keeper Williams) being then to say grace, the Confessor would have prevented him, but that Hacket shoved him away; whereupon the Confessor went to the Queen's side, and was about to say grace again, but that the King pulling the dishes unto him, and the carvers falling to their business hindered. When dinner was done, the Confessor thought, standing by the Queen, to have been before Mr. Hacket, but Mr. Hacket again got the start. The Confessor, nevertheless, begins his grace as loud as Mr. Hacket, with such a confusion, that the King in great passion instantly rose from the table, and, taking the Queen by the hand, retired into the bed-chamber.' It is with difficulty we conceive how such a scene of priestly indiscretion should have been suffered at the table of an English Sovereign.'

"One of the articles in the contract of marriage was, that the Queen should have a chapel at St. James's, to be built and consecrated by her French Bishop; the Priests became very importunate, declaring that without a chapel mass could not be performed with the state it ought before a Queen. The King's answer is not that of a man inclined to Popery. 'If the queen's closet, where they now say mass, is not large enough, let them have it in the great chamber; and, if the great chamber is not wide enough, they might use the garden; and, if the garden would not serve their turn, then was the park the fittest place.'

"The French Priests and the whole party feeling themselves slighted, and sometimes worse treated, were breeding perpetual quarrels among themselves, grew weary of England, and wished themselves away; but many having purchased their places with all their fortune, would have been ruined by the breaking up of the establishment. Bassompierre alludes to the broils and clamours of these French strangers, which exposed them to the laughter of the English Court; and one cannot but smile in observing, in one of the dispatches of this great mediator between two Kings and a Queen, addressed to the Minister, that one of the greatest obstacles which he had found in this difficult negotiation, arose from the bed-chamber women! The French King being desirous of having two additional women to attend the English Queen, his sister, the Ambassador declares, that 'it would be more expedient rather to diminish than to increase the number; for they all live so ill together, with such rancorous jealousies

and enmities, that I have more trouble to make them agree than I shall find to accommodate the differences between the two Kings. Their continual bickerings, and often their vituperative language, occasion the English to entertain the most contemptible and ridiculous opinions of our nation. I shall not, therefore, insist on this point, unless it shall please his Majesty to renew it.'

"The French Bishop was under the age of thirty, and his authority was imagined to have been irreverently treated by two beautiful viragos in that civil war of words which was raging; one of whom, Madame St. George, was in high favour, and most intolerably hated by the English. Yet such was English gallantry, that the King presented this lady on her dismission with several thousand pounds and jewels. There was something inconceivably ludicrous in the notions of the English, of a Bishop hardly of age, and the gravity of whose character was probably tarnished by French gesture and vivacity. This French establishment was daily growing in expence and number; a manuscript letter of the times states that it cost the King 240*l.* a day, and had increased from three-score persons to four hundred and forty, besides children!

It was one evening that the King suddenly appeared, and, summoning the French household, commanded them to take their instant departure--the carriages were prepared for their removal. In doing this, Charles had to resist the warmest intrigues, and even the vehement anger of the Queen, who is said in her rage to have broken several panes of the window of the apartment to which the King dragged her, and confined her from them.

"The scene which took place among the French people, at the sudden announcement of the King's determination, was remarkably indecorous. They instantly flew to take possession of all the Queen's wardrobe and jewels; they did not leave her, it appears, a change of linen, since it was with difficulty she procured one as a favour, according to some manuscript letters of the times. One of their extraordinary expedients was that of inventing bills, for which they pretended they had engaged themselves on account of the Queen, to the amount of 10,000*l.* which the Queen at first owned to, but afterwards acknowledged the debts were fictitious ones. Among these items was one of 400*l.* for necessaries for her Majesty; an Apothecary's bill for drugs of 800*l.*; and another of 150*l.* for 'the Bishop's unholy water,' as the writer expresses it. The young French

Bishop attempted by all sorts of delays to avoid this ignominious expulsion; till the King was forced to send his yeomen of the guards to turn them out from Somerset-house, where the juvenile French Bishop, at once protesting against it, and mounting the steps of the coach, took his departure, 'head and shoulders.' It appears, that to pay the debts and the pensions, besides sending the French troops free home, cost 50,000*l.*

"In a long procession of nearly forty coaches, after four days tedious travelling they reached Dover; but the spectacle of these impatient foreigners so reluctantly quitting England, gesticulating their sorrows or their quarrels, exposed them to the derision, and stirred up the prejudices of the common people. As Madame St. George, whose vivacity is always described extravagantly French, was stepping into the boat, one of the mob could not resist the satisfaction of flinging a stone at her French cap; an English courtier who was conducting her, instantly quitted his charge, ran the fellow through the body, and quietly returned to the boat. The man died on the spot; but no further notice appears to have been taken of the inconsiderate gallantry of this English courtier."

This transaction took place in 1626, and, four years afterwards, the French court attempted to introduce a bishop and physician about the Queen's person, but Charles I. absolutely prohibited it. From the preceding narrative of secret history,

"Charles I. does not appear so weak a slave to his Queen, as our writers echo from each other; and those who make Henrietta so important a personage in the cabinet, appear to have been imperfectly acquainted with her real talents. Charles, indeed, was deeply enamoured of the Queen, for he was inclined to strong personal attachments; and 'the temperance of his youth, by which he had lived so free from personal vice,' as May the parliamentary historian expresses it, even the gay levity of Buckingham seems never, in approaching the King, to have violated. Charles admired in Henrietta all those personal graces which he himself wanted; her vivacity in conversation enlivened his own seriousness, and her gay volubility the defective utterance of his own; while the versatility of her manners relieved his own formal habits. Doubtless the Queen exercised the same power over this Monarch which vivacious females are privileged by nature to possess over their husbands; she was often listened to, and her

suggestions were sometimes approved; but the fixed and systematic principles of the character and the government of this Monarch must not be imputed to the intrigues of a mere lively and volatile woman; we must trace them to a higher source; to his own inherited conceptions of the Regal rights, if we would seek for truth, and read the history of human nature in the history of Charles I.

Should Mr. D'Israeli's 'Miscellanies' survive many of the sources whence its contents are derived, they will be much more valuable to posterity than to the present times. His work is happily calculated for those who possess but few books, and but little leisure for reading.

A Narrative of a Journey of five thousand miles through the eastern and western States of America, contained in eight Reports, addressed to the thirty-nine English families, by whom the Author was deputed in June 1817, to ascertain whether any, and what part of the United States would be suitable for their residence; with Remarks on Mr. Birkbeck's Notes and Letters. By Henry Bradshaw Fearon, 8vo. 10s. 6d. Longman and Co. London, 1818.

In our last volume* we offered to our readers a general, though necessarily brief sketch of the multifarious contents of this interesting work, and had an opportunity of corroborating part of his statements. There were, however, two or three topics connected with the government and politics of the United States, to which, from want of time and space, we were prevented from directing our attention. We shall, therefore, resume our notice of Mr. Fearon's volume, in order to supply that deficiency, and shall avail ourselves of the opportunity thus presented to us, of giving some important facts relative to the actual state of improvements in that country, which we have lately received, and on the authenticity of which our readers may confidently rely.

During Mr. Fearon's residence at Philadelphia, an election took place for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania,

* See Lit. Pan. N. S. Vol. VIII. pp. 1608-1617.

who is possessed of very considerable patronage, having not fewer than forty or fifty offices, more or less lucrative, at his disposal. In a country like the United States, which boasts of such perfect freedom in its constitution, we simple Englishmen would expect to find the utmost fairness and impartiality in election. Mr. Fearon, however, undeceives us in this respect; and we learn that they are managed with as much dexterity on the other side of the Atlantic, as the most virulent reformists affirm to take place in Great Britain. But we shall let our author speak for himself.

The political parties, existing at Philadelphia are as follows:

"1st. The violent democrats, denominated 'Patent Democrats.'

"2d. The moderate democrats, called by the names of 'Independent Republicans,' 'Democrats of the Revolution,' and 'Old Schoolmen.'

"3d. Federalists, denominated also 'Tories,' 'Hartford Conventionists,' and 'Blue Light Men.'

"4th. No party men called 'Quids.'

The present candidates for the office of governor are each of them of the democratic party. General Heister is of the moderate faction, and is also supported against his opponent by the federalists and quids. Mr. Finlay has the powerful aid of the nonyielding democrats; and, though he is in a minority in the proportion of one to three within the city of Philadelphia, little doubt is entertained of his election's having been carried by a large majority through the State at large. All that are citizens, whether native or naturalized, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and who have paid their taxes, have the right of voting. It is not necessary that a man should be a householder in order to pay taxes, there being a direct or poll tax of 9s. per annum, which alone, when paid by men possessed of the previous qualification of citizenship, establishes the right to vote. The general election is preceded by an election in the different wards of officers called inspectors, whose business it is to receive the ballot ticket of voters: parties try their strength in this first step. I witnessed the mode of voting: the persons choosing inspectors attend at a stated place in their own ward, and deliver in their ballot through a window. The number assembled at any one time did not exceed twenty. There was no noise, no confusion, in fact, not even con-

versation. I was astonished to witness the anxiety felt by leading men, that their party should be elected inspectors. The eventful choice at the general election seemed, in fact in their estimation, actually to rest upon the having 'Inspectors' of their own party. I remarked to them that it could be of no consequence of what party these gentlemen were, as they were protected from partial or corrupt conduct by the mode of voting being by ballot. One of them informed me afterwards, that the fact of the inspectors being on one side or the other, had been calculated to make a difference of upwards of 200 votes in a particular section! arising from the reception of improper, and the rejection of good votes. The means by which an inspector can affect this, though the mode is by ballot, is said to be remarkably exact. That there may be some truth in this statement, would seem probable from a scene which I witnessed in the evening. I called upon the gentleman before alluded to. His room was completely crammed with the managers of the forthcoming election; and here, instead of finding that the general anxiety was at all connected with the advancement of correct political principles, I heard the following conversation:

"I'll bet you fifty (dollars) on Heister in Chestnut ward."

"What majority will you give him?"

"One fourth."

"Give old Sour Kraut (Heister) a hundred and thirty, and I'll take you."

"Done."

"What will you give Finlay in Lower Delaware ward?"

"One hundred."

"And what to Heister?"

"Three hundred."

"Give Bill three and a half, and I'll take you for five hundred."

"No: I'll give him three and half for a pair of boots."

"Guess I'll take you for a pair and a hat.—What for Dock ward?"

"I won't bet on Dock: they're all a set of d—d Tories."

"Will you give Joe four hundred in South Mulberry?"

"I won't take Joe, I guess, in that ward."

"What will you give Billy in South Mulberry?"

"A couple of hundred."*

"Done for five hundred."

All. "What majority upon the whole election, Friend —, will you advise us to give?"

Fr. "You must be cautious in your ma-

juries. We do not know how Beaver and Dauphin (the counties of Dauphin and Beaver) may turn out.—Mind! save yourselves. If you find Billy (Finlay) going down, take up Sour Kraut (Heister.)

Elections are *managed*, it appears, and even governed by a species of meeting, termed a "*Caucus*," of the precise nature of which Mr. Fearn could not obtain a correct account, but which he thus describes:

Candidates do not personally appear. Those who wish to be chosen obtain, as a preliminary step, what is termed "*The Appointment*." This is said to secure them the support of the whole of that party from which "*the appointment*" emanates. An announcement, called "*The Ticket*," issues from this Caucus a few days before the election; in this case there were three of these "*tickets*," severally headed, *Federal*, *Republican*, and *Democratic*. The federalists sent to an acquaintance of mine their "*ticket*," enclosed in the following circular letter; though I would remark, that *canvassing*, in the English meaning of that word, is not allowed:

"Fellow Citizen,

"The exercise of the elective franchise is at all times a privilege of the highest value:—on the present occasion every federalist has an opportunity to aid in dispelling prejudices—in lessening the malignity of party spirit—in restoring the right of free election, and of resisting those dangerous abuses in government, introduced by office holders, which, if not promptly and steadily checked, threaten to become inveterate and irremediable. Let every man be vigilant, active, and firm on this day, and success will crown our efforts.

"The inspectors have resolved to open the poll precisely at nine o'clock.

"October 14, 1817."

The democratic party adopt the same mode. I enclose you two of their circulars. These documents, as well as others which will follow, are, perhaps, better calculated than any other plan which I could adopt, to put you in possession of the state of parties, their mode of conduct and feeling towards each other, and also the general political condition of the whole people.

(CIRCULAR.)

"Sir,

"We enclose the *Democratic* Ticket, which is recommended by the delegates and conferees fairly chosen, after *public notice*. We request you to *VOTE IT*, and give it *all the SUPPORT* to which you

may deem it entitled. We consider this election as involving the most important consequences. Federalism, conscious of its own feebleness and inability to wrestle with the strength of democracy, has made a *union* with a few disappointed men; hoping through them to turn over, not only the city and district, but the State and Union to Federal misrule.

"Be careful to bring with you your *receipt for COUNTY TAX*. If a naturalized citizen, be sure to bring your *CERTIFICATE* of naturalization, as it will, in all probability, be required. These candidates are deemed more than ever necessary, from the shameful conduct and persecuting spirit manifested by the Federal Judges, at the late ward election. Be on the ground early. It is of importance, that every citizen votes, because it may be that a vote would carry a candidate.

"Philadelphia, October 6, 1815."

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

"Citizens, Democrats, Americans! This is the day of the General Election! If you value your own happiness, your political characters, your liberties, or your Republican institutions, every man to the poll, and vote the Democratic Ticket; it is headed with the name of the patriot WILLIAM FINDLAY. Citizens! the times are momentous! the seducers from the Democratic ranks have joined with our old inveterate political enemies to put down Democracy. It is an unholy league between apostates and political traitors on the one part, and on the other the anglo-federalists, the monarchists, the aristocrats, the Hartford conventionalists, the blue-light men, the embargo-breakers, the Henryites, the men who in time of Peace cried out for war! war! but who in time of war called themselves the peace party.—Huzza for WILLIAM FINDLAY, and no bribery.—A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

FEDERAL ADDRESS.

"WILLIAM FINDLAY,
"1. A selfish politician, who never served his country, and always on the look out for office. 2. An apostate federalist and time server. 3. A constant office hunter. 4. A treasury broker and public defaulter, who exchanged and used public money for his own benefit. 5. One who holds morality in contempt, and practices the maxim, that the end justifies the means. 6. One who has

" resorted to the basest falsehoods to support himself. 7. One who intrigued and bargained for the office, and openly electioneered for himself. 8. A state inquisitor, who would gag, if not immolate every man, not of his own sect. 9. A man who has blinded the public money with his own, and is yet to account for misdemeanor in office. 10. A barbarian, who holds that 'the study of the law disqualifies a man from being a judge.'

" Take notice who are the friends of **WILLIAM FINDLAY.**—1. Traitors and apostates. 2. Invertebrate aristocrats. 3. Office-hunters. 4. Cormorants for the loaves and fishes, and friends only to themselves. 5. Fugitives from British gaols and justice.

" Take care!!!—**WILLIAM FINDLAY'S** election will be sure. 1. If the Republicans stay at home. 2. If they are negligent or timid on the election ground. 3. If election, like treasury frauds, are not detected and prevented.

" Take advice,—1. Look well to your tickets. 2. Look well to your boxes. 3. Look well to your tallies. 4. Look well to your returns; and 5. Look well to those who vote, that they are qualified."

On the day of election our author was early on the spot where it was to be made,

The place appointed to receive votes for the city (exclusive of Southwark and the northern liberties), was in the State-house—the same building in which that immortal document was passed—**THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!** There were two inspectors for each ward of the city placed at separate windows. The electors delivered in their votes from the street. The ground was what is here called manned; that is, persons in the interest of the parties have written on their hat or breast, "Federal Ticket," or "Democratic Ticket," soliciting citizens as they approach the poll "to vote their ticket;" for which purpose they are prepared to furnish them with the printed balloting list of their party. The neighbouring public-houses were, of course, occupied by the electioneers. I resolved to devote to this as much of my time as possible, in obtaining an insight into the character and mind of this people, and to observe them acting in their political capacity. They were all betting upon the election; but few, if any appeared to care one straw about principle. Old General Barker,

(whom I had heard the previous evening make a most able speech in favour of Mr. Findlay, at a public meeting of the democrats) was travelling about to the several depots of leading characters. I could hardly credit my sight that he was the same person whom I had heard the previous evening. His chief employment during the day seemed drinking rum and gin with any and every body. I made some remarks to him concerning his speech: he pleasantly answered, "My good fellow, I did as well as I could, I guess: they made me open the ball." This old general was the companion in arms of Washington: he has been both sheriff and mayor: he has the character of possessing a good heart, and very improvident generosity.

The election terminated throughout the State in *one day*; and though the excitement of party and pecuniary feeling by the universality of gambling on this occasion was very great, yet we have much pleasure in stating that there was no confusion or disturbance. In a subsequent part of his volume, Mr. Fearon recurs again to the subject of elections, and takes notice of a very striking remark in all the electioneering addresses which he has seen, that the defeated party invariably complains of the corrupt influence of *Caucus*, which he informs us from an American writer, is

" a cant term for those private meetings which are held by the political parties, previous to elections, for the purpose of agreeing upon candidates for office, or concerning any measure which they design carrying at the subsequent public meeting." The other day I called upon a resident of this city, a person of some political importance. Aware that the subject is already and very variously discussed throughout the States, I casually enquired, "Who do you think, Sir, will be your next president?" He gave no reply, except by a significant nod. I followed up my enquiry by "Do you think, Sir, Mr. Adams will be selected?" To which he answered, with decided confidence, "No; I guess not, Sir; we have the man, we have the man, we know our man.—Crawford (the present secretary of the treasury) had it in caucus last time, within a few." I enquired what he meant by having it in caucus; for that Mr. Monroe was elected by an overwhelming majority. His answer was, "Ah! I guess you don't understand our modes; when you have been here a few years, you will comprehend."

“hend these things. Only mind, I tell you “Adams never can be president; for he will not be able to do any thing with “caucus.” From minute enquiry, I understood that this thing called caucus, was practically invented by Mr. John Adams, during his presidency; and that it is now universally practised in the election to every office in America. Since the first choice of Mr. Jefferson, the presidential elections are managed by private meetings (or caucus) of the democratic members of congress, previous to elections: they settle among themselves who shall be president. This is what is called getting “the appointment in caucus,” and an instance never occurs of the votes being in opposition to caucus. When they have determined upon who they wish to be president, they send circulars to their different States, pointing out, by a kind of *congé d'élection*, who they have resolved should be elected; and as the right of voting for presidents is confined to a very limited number, there is no instance of the caucus being disobeyed. Mr. Munroe being a democrat was, as a matter of course, voted for by the democratic States; and those of New England being federal, would not, I believe, give a vote upon the occasion. It appears that the members of the Washington caucus were almost equally divided between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Munroe; but that some accommodation being agreed upon, the latter got “the appointment.” Had his rival obtained this, he and not Mr. Munroe would have been voted for by the democratic States, as a matter of course. These are alarming facts; for thus we see that the very men (the members of congress) who are directly excluded by the constitution from voting, become, by means of a secret something unknown to that constitution, and at variance with both its letter and spirit, the real electors to the presidentship. How necessary are the most unceasing vigilance, and the greatest degree of public principle and public virtue, to preserve even the best institutions from gross perversion! No oligarchy can be more dangerous than this, which deludes the people with a belief that they are all-powerful, and the electors of their chief magistrate, while virtually they are the mere tools of a faction, and have not a voice in the matter.

So much for the boasted independence of the United States.

Although slavery is confined chiefly to the southern States, yet there is a most degrading traffic carried on in the persons of Europeans, who, emigrating from Europe without money, pay

for their passage by binding themselves to the captain, who receives the produce of their labour for a certain number of years. These are termed *Redemptioners*, and are disposed of by public advertisements, as regularly as the black slaves in any of the West Indian islands. Mr. Fearon has given some interesting information relative to this degrading traffic, for which our readers must consult his work. In one instance a gentleman of Philadelphia, who wanted an old couple to take care of his house, had a man, his wife, and daughter offered him for sale. He purchased them, and they proved to be his father, his mother, and sister!

We now invite our readers to the particulars adverted to, at the commencement of this article, and which we trust will be found not unworthy of their attention, especially as they embrace various topics of information, which it did not fall within Mr. Fearon's plan to collect.

Agriculture is an important pursuit in the United States; and the example of the parent country, in instituting agricultural societies, and exhibitions has been recently followed in America, and with very beneficial results, particularly since the late war with this country. Among these, the Philadelphia agricultural society, which has published four volumes of its papers, has decidedly taken the lead. The state of New York boasts of not fewer than thirteen agricultural societies, most of which have annual cattle shows: but the Massachusetts agricultural society is stated to us, to hold the pre-eminence in activity, in the more northern part of the American Union. In Virginia several similar societies have been established, and not before they were wanted: for the agriculture of that State is in a deplorably bad state. In Kentucky also, which is but a newly formed State, societies have been established, and at Lexington there is one, which we understand is conducted with great spirit. Of the activity and attention here given to the improvement of their breeds of cattle, our readers will form an idea from the high prices paid for prime stock. One instance has been

communicated to us, of an individual who imported from this country two bulls of the Hereford and Teeswater breeds, each of which was sold for the sum of *two thousand dollars*. In the vicinity of Philadelphia the Alderney breed is in perfection.

For the conveyance of the produce of the various States, excellent turnpike-roads are forming in every direction; our readers need not be told, that, though the invention of the steam engine is not of American origin, yet its application to the propulsion of vessels was first made by an American, (Mr. Fulton); and that most, if not all their great rivers are navigated with facility and dispatch by means of steam-boats. In order to complete the line of internal navigation, various schemes have been proposed for connecting the lakes and rivers of the United States by means of canals. The spirit of internal improvement in this respect is universal. The State of New York, in particular, is engaged in one grand operation; the construction of a canal to form a junction of Lake Erie with the waters of Hudson River. Eighty miles of it (we believe the whole length is between two and three hundred miles) were to be completed by the end of last year; and five thousand men, with fifteen hundred horses are at work upon this noble undertaking. And the canal between the rivers Chesapeak and Delaware is expected to be finished in the course of the present year.

Education, though in many places still defective, is fast spreading throughout the Union. Its *theory* is British, though without the solidity of enquiry and variety of assistance, which are offered in this country by professors, and authors who have treated on the various branches of science. Colleges and schools however, are multiplying in every direction. The system of tuition invented by Pestalozzi, at Berne, in Switzerland, was transplanted to Philadelphia, some years since, by Joseph Neef, formerly a co-adjutor of Pestalozzi's. At first, it promised the happiest success; but, from some cause or other, it fell to the ground, and the establishment was destroyed. The Lancasterian, or British and Foreign School

Society's method of teaching, however, is advancing steadily. A model school has been established at New York, where the plan of tuition has for some time been attempted under the direction of a master sent from England by that society. And the arrival of Mr. Joseph Lancaster in America, is there considered as forming a new era in its history. In the winter of 1817, the State of Pennsylvania set a noble example to the rest of the Union, by passing a law to establish schools upon his system throughout that State; and at this time, Mr. L. is actually engaged by the directors of the public schools for the city and county of Philadelphia, personally to superintend a large model-school now building, in which an example will be given to the Union of his plan of procedure. Ample funds are provided by the State, in order to defray the expenses.

Correspondent with the progress of education is the taste for reading, especially in the great towns of the northern and middle States. In America all are politicians, and almost every man is either a federalist or a democrat. The eagerness of the people for news far surpasses even that of our own country; and we believe we are not incorrect in stating that nearly four hundred papers minister to this voracious appetite for novelty, which is gratified by the great cheapness of these vehicles of intelligence. Independently of re-prints of several English Journals of the highest character, nearly thirty periodical publications announce, for the most part every month, the progress of science and general literature.

The reading of the Americans is, with few exceptions, English; the high price of paper, labour, and taxes in this country has been very favourable to the reprinting of English works in America. Every English production of celebrity whatever its size may be, is there immediately re-printed, and sold for one-fourth of its original price. British Novels and Poetry are the favorite objects of perusal; and while we now write, a Philadelphia bookseller's prospectus lies before us, announcing a re-print of Lady Morgan's "France" in one volume 8vo. for two dollars and

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a half, with a notice that "the above edition contains the French words and phrases as in the London, with an English translation of each in the page where it occurs." The same bookseller has announced, "the first American edition of Dr. Jobuson's Dictionary, in two volumes, 4to, or four volumes 8vo. with the addition of the Standard of Pronunciation in Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary." We cannot but wish that this, or some other work had been undertaken earlier, as it would, perhaps, have prevented the intrusion of those Americanisms, which at first render it difficult to an Englishman to converse with a native-born American. Each of the large Cyclopaedias of this country is reprinting, either at New York or Philadelphia, at the expense of one or two opulent book-sellers of those cities. And the establishment for several years past of book fairs, similar to those of Frankford and Leipsic, (which are alternately held at New York and Philadelphia) has greatly tended to facilitate the circulation of books. We are not acquainted with the actual number of volumes annually published in those cities; but we know that, four years ago, the books, printed annually at Philadelphia alone, amounted to 500,000.

The original productions of the Americans, however, are comparatively few, Medicine, Law, the Geology and Topography of the United States, and especially Divinity, form the principal subjects of transatlantic literature. Much controversial discussion, indeed, has been carried on in the United States during the last 2 or 3 years. In the state of Massachusetts, Unitarianism is the prevalent doctrine, which has been attacked with great warmth. In Philadelphia Dr. White, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has published "Comparative Views of the Controversy between the Calvanists and Arminians," which are written with great vigour and ability. The reverend author opposes the former denomination of Christians, but with singular candour and mildness; but his work is not entirely free from Americanisms. The Rev. J. R. Wilson has

published an "Historical Sketch of Opinions on the Atonement from the Incarnation of Christ to the present time," in one volume, 8vo. which contains a detailed exposition of the doctrine of the Covenanters, among whom he is a minister. The Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Burlington, (New Jersey) has published a "View of the Controversy between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches," 8vo. This gentleman, we believe was formerly a Catholic priest, and chaplain to a Roman Catholic congregation at Worcester in Worcester in this country. He is said to be both an able controversialist, and an elegant writer. The system of divinity composed by the late Dr. Dwight, it will be sufficient here barely to mention, as it is on the eve of re-publication in this city. In short, so numerous are the theological productions of the United States, that they give full employment to a "Quarterly Theological Review," edited at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely. In connexion with theological literature, we may add that Professor Griesbach's critical edition of the New Testament (Leipsic, 1805) has been reprinted at Cambridge, in New England, in two handsome volumes 8vo. at the press of Messrs. Wells and Hilliard. The typography of the large paper copies is truly beautiful, and is not unworthy of any European printer.

In the benevolent work of circulating the scriptures "through every nation, kindred, and language," the American Bible Society has shewn itself to be an able and active associate of the parent British and Foreign Bible Society. "The formation of this society (to use the language of its committee) " was hailed as a great and glorious era in the history of the country; and its means of accomplishing the important end of its formation, have been increased with more than ordinary rapidity." In justification of this statement, it may be observed, that at the close of its first year, (May 1817) it numbered more than eighty auxillia. New societies are consequently forming, and the number now in existence, we believe, considerably exceeds two hundred. It may be proper to add, that

the treasurer of the American National Society publishes the amounts of his receipts every month, and that they are three, four, and sometimes five thousand dollars per month.

Various neat editions of the Roman Classics, which of course follow the most correct text of European editors, sufficiently attest the growing attention of the Americans to classical literature; and their late reprint of Ernesti's edition of Cicero's Works, in 20 volumes, 12mo. is highly creditable for its accuracy and neatness. But amid the multifarious productions of the American press, it is not a little singular that no authentic statistical work relative to the Union has hitherto issued from it. Mr. Bristed, an Englishman by birth, (who since his residence at New York, has become a barrister there) has published a book, which *he calls* "the Resources of the United States," and which has been reprinted in this city. Some good ideas as it unquestionably does contain; but it is replete with mistakes, and in every page there is abundant evidence of the greatest negligence in the collection of facts. We had intended to have given our readers an analysis of the London edition; but it is so little worth it, that this brief notice will be abundantly sufficient. We will only add, that Mr. Bristed's blunders have been severely exposed in several American Journals, and particularly in the Analectic Magazine published at Philadelphia, and the North American Review edited at Boston, to which the most distinguished literary characters of the Union contribute their assistance.

In the *belles lettres*, the Americans have given but few specimens of native talent; nor is this at all to be wondered at. The United States are even yet but an infant independent power; and with the exception of the oldest settled parts which we believe are usually termed *Old America*, the inhabitants of the more recently settled districts are too fully occupied in the necessary arts of life, to be able to spare time for lighter pursuits; politics, however, always excepted. Hence it is only within the last year that an original trea-

ture on the *Belles Lettres* has made its appearance, from the pen of Mr. Adams, in 2 volumes, Svo. And their standard works in poetry are very few. "The Columbiad" of Mr. Barlow, reprinted in this country a few years since, though not destitute of some fine passages, is, upon the whole, a heavy production. The late Dr. Dwight's poems entitled "Greenfield Hill," and "The Conquest of Canaan," are very superior productions. Both of them, we believe, have been reprinted in this country; and of the latter, our readers may see a fine passage in the seventh volume of Mr. Campbell's recent work intitled "Specimens of the British Poets." The only *recent* productions of the American Muse, which we have seen, are Mr. Pierpoint's "Airs of Palestine," which contain some exquisite passages, and the "Backwoodsman," of Mr. Paulsen who holds a high rank among the native bards of America. Of these, as well as of some other works noticed in the course of this article, we shall endeavour to procure copies, and hope at no great distance of time to present analyses of them to our readers.

We cannot close this article without noticing the efforts making in America for civilizing the original inhabitants, or native Indians, as they are usually termed, and also for the benefit of the African negroes. The benevolent work of civilizing the former originated with the Philanthropic Society of Friends, but of late years it has been taken up by the American Government, and is now proceeding steadily and successfully under agents appointed by it.

With respect to the African Negroes, the import traffic in whom the American Government followed the example of Great Britain in prohibiting, several societies have been formed in their behalf in various States of the Union. The object of these benevolent institutions is, to educate African youth in a knowledge of the scriptures in their original languages and in general science; and, thus instructed, to send them forth, as missionaries, to carry the word of life to not fewer than fifty millions of Africans, of whom twenty millions are computed to be of the pro-

per Negro race. The institutions, which we are now noticing, are yet but in their infancy; but from the wisdom with which they appear to be conducted, and from the sober piety of the distinguished individuals who have projected them, we are warranted to augur, in progress of time, the happiest results to that long enslaved and much injured part of mankind.

History of the City of Dublin, from the earliest accounts to the present time: containing its Annals, Antiquities, Ecclesiastical History and Charters, &c. &c. &c. By the late J. Warburton, Deputy Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower: the late Rev. J. Whitelaw, M. R. I. A. and the Rev. Robert Walsh, M. R. I. A. with numerous plates, plans, and maps, 4to, two vols. 5l. 5s. Large Paper, sl. 8s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1818.

This work supplies an important chasm in the topography of the British Empire. From a variety of causes, Ireland, until within these few years, was almost a *terra incognita* to the generality of readers; and though the recent works of Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Curwen, (of whose valuable labours we gave an account in our last volume), and a few other Writers, have contributed to make known its political state and resources, yet the paucity of the *native* historians and topographers has been such, that we are now, for the first time since the commencement of our labours, called to give an analysis of a history of the City of Dublin, executed with the skill and ability which its importance requires.

The work now under our consideration was originally undertaken by Mr. Warburton, Deputy Keeper of the Records of Birmingham Tower, in the Castle of Dublin, and the Rev. James Whitelaw, Vicar of St. Catherine's in that City. For its antient history Mr. Warburton furnished such documents, as, from his employment, he had access to; and it was proposed to Mr. Whitelaw, to methodize and arrange them, and to add an account of modern Dublin. The death of Mr. Warburton consigned to Mr. Whitelaw an unfinished account, which he was

proceeding to complete, when his lamented death also consigned it to Mr. Walsh, when scarcely half the work was finished. By the latter Gentleman therefore it has been completed, who has honourably stated the proportions executed by his predecessors.

Besides a sketch of the exemplary life and public labours of the Rev. James Whitelaw, who fell a victim to the un-wearied discharge of his ministerial duties, the first volume (to which we shall at present invite our readers' attention), contains a brief introductory account of the reduction of Ireland in the reign of King Henry II., together with a Chronological List of the Lords-Lieutenants and other Chief Governors, from that period to the present time. To this succeeds the *antient* history of the City of Dublin and its Castle, franchises, &c. &c. interspersed with extracts from numerous documents and charters: next follows a history of the Archiepiscopal See and its Bishops, and of the religious houses which existed previously to the Reformation. The *modern* history of Dublin is then presented to us, comprising a copious and interesting account of the city, its bay, and harbour; its situation, extent, and population; its public edifices, both civil and ecclesiastical; its seminaries; and various benevolent institutions.

In a volume presenting so great a variety of important and interesting topics it is difficult to select. We apprehend, however, that we shall gratify our readers most by giving them some idea of the *modern* state of the Metropolis of the Sister Island.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in population and extent the second city of the British empire, and probably the seventh in Europe*, is situate on the river Anna Liffey, and at a small distance from its mouth, to which it will probably, at no very distant period, extend: it stands nearly in the south-eastern extremity of an immense plain, stretching considerably above one hundred English miles across the island from sea to sea, in some parts diversified with gentle eminences, but nowhere interrupted by mountains: bounded on the east by the Irish sea, where it rises into the elevated peninsula of Howth,

* The European cities that exceed Dublin in extent and population, are London, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Moscow, and Naples.

this plain terminates westward at the bay of Galway, and the lofty mountains that tower over the great lakes of Mask and Corrib; and its greatest breadth, may be considered as extending nearly fifty miles from that mass of mountains occupying the confines of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, about four miles south of this city, to the mountains of Carlingford and the Fewes on the confines of Lowth and Armagh, which with Slieve and Donard, the loftiest summit of the mountains of Mourne in Downe, though distant about sixty English miles, are frequently visible from the vicinity of Dublin; a circumstance, however, which is almost an unerring indication of approaching rain. Over that mass of mountains south of Dublin, and which is not distinguished by any general appellation, in clear weather, others still more elevated are visible, of which the most remarkable is the conical mountain, called from its form the Great Sugar-loaf.

From the south side of this mass issues the river Liffey, which, encreased by the King's river, of nearly equal magnitude, and running with a rapid stream through a region of mountains and bogs, enters this plain, through which it flows with a course so circuitous that though it runs nearly 71 English miles, including its numerous windings, yet the distance from its source to its mouth in the bay of Dublin does not exceed ten miles: in the upper part of its course it forms a beautiful cascade, where the torrent is precipitated into a gloomy abyss called Pul-a-fooka, or the Devil's hole. In Kildare its innumerable sinuosities are richly wooded; and entering the county of Dublin, it approaches the capital through a deep glen, whose lofty, and in some parts precipitous banks, present the most interesting scenery to the eye of the traveller: the tide, which carries vessels of burden up to the city, just reaches its western edge, where a fall prevents further ascent, which circumstance, with its frequent shallows and rapids, renders it, though in many parts deep and gentle, totally useless in extending inland navigation from the capital: it is subject to floods, which sometimes rise to a dangerous height, overflow its banks to a considerable distance, frequently carry away the bridges that cross it, and meeting the ascending tide, sometimes lay the city quays under water: in summer, however, it is reduced to an inconsiderable stream, which on the recess of the tide presents to the spectator a channel nearly empty, and at once disgusting to the sight and smell: at its mouth it receives the Dodder from

Kippure, one of the eminences of the southern mass, which, though nothing more than a mountain torrent, is, of great importance to the capital. The other streams which pay their tribute to the Liffey are inconsiderable; that which watering the vicinity of Finglas, visits Glasnevin and Ballybough, seems at present to have no distinctive appellation, though formerly called the Tulkan or Tolekan; and the stream passing by Kilmainham, was formerly called the Cammock, a name at present equally forgotten.

The Castle of Dublin, the viceregal residence, and nearly the central point of Dublin, is in $53^{\circ} 20' 38\frac{1}{2}''$ north latitude, and in $6^{\circ} 17' 29''$ west longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich.

Dublin covers an area of about 1264 English acres, on which stood in the year 1798, 14,854 inhabited, with 1202 waste houses, containing a population of 170,805 souls, or 11.5 nearly to an inhabited house.

The Liffey divides the city into two unequal parts; the southern division, containing nearly 785 acres and 112,497 souls, and the northern only 478 acres and 58,308 souls.

Of the above area, nearly 146 acres were waste ground, and 36 covered by the Liffey, so that the total area of Dublin, occupied by buildings, was 1,117 acres, and the average population of each acre 153 souls.

To the above total, viz. 170,805 We must add for Spring-garden, a suburb beyond the circular road 1,286 For the Garrison, about .. 7,000 Royal Hospital 400 Foundling Hospital 558 St. Patrick's Hospital 155 House of Industry 1,637 Trinity College 529

Total population of Dublin in } 182,370
1798. ... }

The density of population, however, varies exceedingly, not only in Dublin, but in all cities that can boast of any considerable degree of antiquity. Our ancestors, in times of turbulence and confusion, more anxious for security than studious of convenience and elegance, crowded their habitations together, so as not to occupy a space too large for the purposes of defence. As domestic tranquillity became better secured, they gradually extended their quarters; persons of wealth and condition abandoned their former residence to the poorer class of citizens,

built more airy houses in more spacious streets, and gradually refined into that state of elegance that now prevails. Hence it happens, that in the ancient parts of most cities, the population is dense in proportion both to the number of houses and the space that they occupy; while in the more modern parts, the train of servants, ever attendant on opulence and luxury, gives a population, great indeed in proportion to the number of houses, but inconsiderable, if we regard the area they occupy in extensive back grounds and spacious streets. The population of Dublin was accordingly found to be most crowded within the walls of the ancient city, comprehending the parishes of St. Werburgh, St. John, St. Michael, St. Nicholas within, the eastern part of St. Audeon, and the deanery of Christ-church. This space, containing an area of nearly forty-five acres English, had in 1682, according to Sir Willam Petty, 1145 houses, and, in 1788, 1179 houses, and 15,683 inhabitants, which give an average of 349 souls nearly to an acre, and 13.3 to a house. The density of population however varies within this space, for in the parish of St. Michael it amounts to 439 souls to an acre, and almost 16 to a house. Notwithstanding the unprecedented rise in the price of foreign timber, and the apprehensions generally entertained of the effects which the union might have on the prosperity of this city, a considerable number of houses have been built since 1798, and its present population is not short of 190,000 souls, though we cannot pretend to speak with any degree of precision on this subject, no survey having latterly been made.

We have not room to describe the squares, the Castle, and other public edifices that adorn this splendid city; but we cannot pass in silence its numerous and well-conducted charitable foundations, of which few capitals in Europe have, in proportion to their population, a greater number than Dublin has at present.

Nearly *seventy schools*, and other asylums, are copiously described in the course of this work, besides more than twenty medical hospitals, infirmaries, &c. Of eleven of the most considerable of these ample accounts are given in the first volume, viz. 1. The Blue Coat Hospital, founded by King Charles II. for the education of the children, sons or grandsons of reduced free citizens, nearly two hundred of whom are constantly on this foun-

dation;—2. The Foundling Hospital, established in the early part of the last century, and in which there constantly appear to be upwards of 6000 foundlings; the excellent arrangements of this institution are detailed at considerable length, and it is satisfactorily vindicated from the exceptions of Mr. Malthus.—3. The Hibernian Society's School for Educating the children of soldiers, five hundred of whom, upon the average, are constantly provided for. The economy and discipline of this school are intended to be assimilated as nearly as possible to the Asylum for the children of our gallant soldiers at Chelsea.—4. The Hibernian Marine Society's School, for the children of decayed seamen.—5. The House of Industry.—6. The Bedford Asylum for industrious children.—7. Penitentiary for the Reform of young criminals of the male sex.—8. Penitentiary for adult female convicts.—9. The Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools.—10. The Schools founded and endowed in the reign of Charles II. by the benevolent and munificent Erasmus Smith, Esq.—And, lastly, the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, which, in its design and object, is the same as the noble monument of national gratitude at Chelsea.

The systems of education, domestic management, revenue, and expenditure of these various excellent charities, are detailed with considerable minuteness; and as public attention has of late years been much directed to the Penitentiary established at Millbank, near Westminster, we shall conclude an account of the first volume of this work, with the following extracts relative to the Penitentiaries at Dublin. The

PENITENTIARY, for the reform of young criminals of the Male Sex, was opened during the administration of his excellency Earl Hardwicke, in the year 1801, for the reception and reform of such young criminals under the age of 15 as were actually convicted, and under sentence of transportation. But though such was the original object of the institution, the majority of boys received into it have been of different descriptions; namely, such as were detected in acts of theft, and committed in consequence thereof by magistrates without trial; others strongly suspected of being engaged in vicious and criminal courses; apprentices eloping

from their masters, and otherwise misconducting themselves. Some boys, apparently in danger of being involved in criminal practices, have been received at the instance of their parents. From the annual returns made by the governors, there is ground for concluding that the course of discipline, instruction, and industry, pursued in this establishment, has been productive of salutary effects in many instances; but as the mistaken lenity of magistrates had frequently in former years induced them to discharge the persons so committed, before a sufficient time had elapsed to work a complete reform, there is reason to fear that the institution had, in consequence of this interference, not been productive of all the benefits to society which might otherwise have resulted from it. This inconvenience is however no longer complained of, and the magistrates at present do not discharge any boy, without the consent and approbation of the governors.

About sixteen boys generally are permanently on the day-school list; and whenever a boy is unemployed at his trade, he is sent to school to receive instruction. There is also a Sunday school holden, at which all the boys attend. A clergyman, called "Clerical Visitor," has the superintendence of this penitentiary, with an annual salary of £20.

The state of manufactures and industry, and the general state of the institution, will appear from the annexed report.

Since its formation in 1801, to 31st Dec. 1811, were admitted.

Young Convicts sentenced to transportation	69
Young criminals committed by magistrates	518
	—587
Of those have been apprenticed to trades	50
Pardoned by the Lord Lieutenant	22
Enlisted in the army and navy by his Excellency's permission	99
Discharged by order of magistrates	264
Transferred to the House of Industry for good conduct	63
Died	5
Escaped	16
Remained in the penitentiary	68
	—587

<i>State of Employment in the Penitentiary.</i>	
Weavers	18
Winders	30
Shoemakers	12
Boys taught to read and write only	8
	— 68

Gross Produce of the Labour of Boys.
Year ending 31st December 1811,
£111 19 0.

The Penitentiary for Adult Female Convicts. was placed under the direction of the Governors of the Dublin House of Industry, on the 1st December, 1809. Its object is the reception and employment of female convicts sentenced to transportation: they are provided with bedsteads, beds, sheets, and blankets, and receive two meals daily of nutritive food. Those who are capable of industry, are usefully employed in making barrack bedding, and receive one-half of the profits of their labour. Since 1st December, 1809, 103 convicts have been admitted, of whom 26 have been reformed, and pardoned by his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant, 12 removed to the infirmary in the House of Industry, 5 remanded to Newgate as incorrigible, 2 died, 3 discharged in consequence of the time of their confinement having expired, 55 remain in the house.—Total 103.

The present State is as follows :

Number of female convicts,	
5th Jan. 1812	55
Children of ditto, under two years of age	2
	— 57
Employed at weaving	22
Needle work	27
In the infirmary	4
As nurses	2
Children of Convicts	2
	— 56

Gross Amount of Labour of Female Convicts.
Fortwelve months, ending 31st Dec. 1811,
£424 5s. d.

These penitentiaries at present occupy buildings belonging to the police of the City of Dublin, and are situated in Smithfield, at some distance from the House of Industry; the temporary use of which has been given to the governors for this purpose: this department however is to be greatly enlarged, and additional ground has been purchased, on which the necessary buildings are to be erected without delay, on a plan prepared by Mr. Francis Johnson, and approved of by government. The surrounding wall of this extensive edifice, which will be 40 feet high and 30 from the interior buildings, will enclose an area of nearly 5½ English acres, presenting a front of 707 feet to Grange Gormon-lane, with a depth of 342 feet, and so constructed, that guards stationed at a very few points on its summit, will command the entire circumference. Exclusive of apartments for the proper officers, board-room, chapels for divine service, infirmaries, kitchens, &c. this edifice, which consists of three stories, will contain spacious workshops cells for solitary confine-

ment, with airing-grounds for 125 males and as many females, who are to be all convicts under sentence of transportation; the sexes will be perfectly separated, the convicts divided into four classes, each of which will have its distinct and separate airing ground, and the apartments of the keepers are so situated as to command an uninterrupted view of the work-shops under their respective inspection. The situation is elevated and airy, open on the north to the country, and on the south overlooking the city; and through the ground runs the stream called the Bradogue, with a lively course in a channel 6 feet wide by 7 feet high, and covered with a substantial arch, a circumstance of much importance, as its water may be occasionally diverted by means of sluices to cleanse the sewer necessary in so extensive a building.

(To be Continued.)

Charenton; or the Follies of the Age: a Philosophical Romance. By M. de Lourdoueix. Translated from the French, 8vo. 7s. 6d. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London, 1818.

The French press is continually teeming with a variety of literary works, by men of talents, and upon all subjects, which, for the moment, amuse and are admired. Few of them are sufficiently interesting to foreigners to be translated; yet some pass unnoticed, which, both for their information and style deserve attention, and would gratify the general reader. Of this description is the volume now under consideration, which we think likely to interest the attention of the British Public: for, not only at this period, but at all times, in an historical as well as relative point of view, the affairs of France must be of importance to all civilized nations, and especially to Great Britain.

This work, which comes from the pen of a writer greatly esteemed in his own country, is conceived with much ingenuity; and the narrative, though short, is very agreeable. A young man, here called Monsieur Joseph, the son of a wholesale dealer at Paris, after spending several years in Germany, returns to the paternal roof, so entirely absorbed in mental speculations, and exhibits so many marks of hypochondria; that his father, by the advice of a physician,

causes him to be conveyed to Charenton, the principal public establishment near Paris, for insane persons. Here the author lays the scene of his adventures; and some of the supposed inhabitants of this place are his *dramatis personae*. In the imaginary dialogues with them, the author gives a view of the political state of France, of its parties, of the natural tendency of the age to the general interests of mankind, and of the ultimate object of civilization in its silent progress towards universal good. The dialogues are sustained with much vigour of fancy, but are too long to admit of any one being extracted *entire*; and a few detached passages would not, we think, do justice to the ingenious author. In the course of his residence at Charenton, Monsieur Joseph begins to imagine himself infected with the malady of the place; and accordingly sits down to write his "Hallucinations." As the chapter, thus intitled, appears to contain the author's deliberate opinions relative to the existing state of polities and parties of France, and as we think it gives, in a small compass, a more accurate and temperate view of them, than we have hitherto seen, we shall extract his observations on *Parties* in general, and on the conduct and policies of two of the most active of them, viz. The *Ultras* and *Liberals*.

OF PARTIES.

It is no problematical remark, that a fact, however unjust, however absurd it may be, cannot triumph for ever so short time on the earth without establishing a consequent interest.

Thus, in 1790, insurrection destroyed feodality; the interest of feodality nevertheless survives, and the interest of insurrection takes root. Bonaparte destroys insurrection, but the interest of insurrection survives, and the interest of usurpation takes root. In 1814 the legitimate government triumphs, but the interest of usurpation survives.

All these interests exist concurrently, and form parties. These parties are designated by a sort of nick names, which the public has stamped upon them without their leave. Such as are in the interest of feodality are called *Ultras*, those in the interest of insurrection are called *Jacobins*, those in the interest of usurpation are called *Bonapartists*.

OF THE ULTRAS.

It is said that there cannot be *Ultras*, royalists, as one cannot love the king too much. This would be true if by *Ultras* was understood those who carried their love for the king to excess; but this name is given to those who have passed royalty, who are *beyond* it. Now as it is indisputable that when we are passed a place, we are no longer in that place, so when one has passed or gone beyond royalty, one is no longer royalist.—For example:

The day after the dissolution of the Chamber of 1815, I met a titled person whom I had known during the three months, when the same wished the same dangers, the same efforts, united all the friends of legitimate loyalty. This person drew a most frightful picture of public affairs to me; according to him La Vendée was rising, the south was in arms, the Jacobins were talking of deposing the king, and the ministers, in concert with them, had gained the federates of the Paubourgs. In short, the throne was to be overturned in less than eight days. If that be the case, said I to him, it only remains for us to buy swords and large white cockades, and go and be killed on the staircase of the palace. "I'll not wear the white cockade again," replied he, "till it shall please God to take our good king to himself." Was this man a royalist?

More than once has the interest of feudalism been armed in France against royalty: they who are *Ultras* now would have been *Leaguers* in the time of Henry III; those who were then *Leaguers* would be *Ultras*. Has not the Viscount de B. declared in a late publication that he would have joined the League, if he had been alive under Henry IV?

If you ask an *Ultra* what he wants, he will tell you what he does not want.—Why?—Because the man who is governed by an interest is impelled by a secret force which with him takes the place of judgment and reason, and only shows him obstacles without indicating to him the ultimate object.—Thus, he does not want Mr. Such-a-one to be in place, because Mr. Such-a-one is an advocate for the equality of rights, and it will be impossible to *advance* as long as Mr. Such-a-one is in power.—He does not want Mr. Such-a-one to remain in France, because Mr. Such-a-one, who is an enemy to royalty, is still a greater enemy to feodality.

But to come at the knowledge of the object of this party, remove for a moment the obstacles they point to you, and observe them *advance*, you will soon see whither they tend.

In 1815, the electors, through hatred of the men in the interest of usurpation, threw themselves into the arms of the federal party: and the Chamber of Deputies was composed of *Ultras*. From that moment the roofs of the hall daily resounded with declarations in favour of the ancient social system: a thousand arguments were advanced against the sale of corporate property, against the sale of the state forests, against the fiscal system, *against all the results of centralization*, in favour of the distinct incorporation and independence of the clergy, in favour of the old landed system, *in favour of every thing tending to the renewal of local interests*. All the proposed laws that had no tendency to establish such interests did not pass, why?—because the Chamber of 1815 wished to *undo* the Revolution, and because the object of the Revolution, taking the word in its largest acceptation, is the centralization and unity of interests: from that moment all things, and all men, that stand in the way of the re-establishment of the ancient social system were fiercely attacked.—There were great shouts for purifying the administration, the army, the courts of justice; from that moment the government *ceased to advance, or rather began to retrograde*, because it was hurried into a contrary direction to the operation of civilization, and because, instead of making a progress towards the results of the good principle, it was returning towards the results of the good principle, it was returning towards the interests of fact, towards institutions sprung from feudal usurpation and the federal league, all children of bad principle. The dissolution of the Chamber of 1815 was therefore indispensably necessary, and then the government began again to *advance*.

Of the politics of the Ultras.—The *Ultras* have advantages in their position which determine their politics. They were overturned by insurrection at the same time as royalty; they were exposed to every kind of persecution, to the most infamous spoliations: they had for enemies the enemies of social order, men who profaned churches, erected altars to crime, and devoted virtue to the scaffold. Their blood gloriously mingled with the blood of martyrs and of kings. United by a common persecution with royalty and religion, the world has been accustomed to confound them with all that is august and sacred. The prejudice in regard to them being such as to make one forget that they had a distinct individual interest in opposing insurrection, it must appear strange to men who exist in middle region of ideas, that the nobles

having done every thing *for the king*, the king should not do every thing for them; that having lost their rights by the same blow which destroyed the rights of royalty, they should not resume them when royalty resumes its own.

All this may furnish the party with many arguments which will not be without weight in the opinion of the multitude; but though the vulgar can perceive only this lower king of justice, there is a higher species of Justice which alone ought to influence kings.

From the situation of the *Ultras*, it becomes their policy to put on the cloak of royalism to combat with men and things opposed to their party: it is for the king's interest therefore that they doom the French of the new system to exile; it is through royalism that they ask power, employments, and honours for themselves only; in short, it is for love of the king that they attack the king's government, labour to turn public opinion against it, do their utmost to make all the works of wisdom appear unjust and prejudicial to the state; and as it is difficult to reconcile such efforts with the respect they profess for the sovereign, they affect to make no mention of the king's name in their public accusations, but to designate only his ministers; a political folly, which they the more readily adopt, as in fact it is not the person of the monarch which is in their way, but his government, that is to say, his ministers; and when they find in their conduct nothing to ground their animosity upon, they impute secret views to them, a resource ever ready for accusers who have no other.

One of the most usual practices of this party consists in confounding, in the mere acceptance of the word *Revolution*, the crimes, follies, and misfortunes that sprung from the insurrection of '93 with institutions which time has unfolded, which the nineteenth century has adopted, and which the charter has consecrated: thus, with them, the Septembrist and the Constitutional Royalist; he who killed the king and he who would lay down his life in defending him, are equally *Revolutionists*; the man who overthrew, and the man who is endeavouring to re-establish monarchy, are both *Jacobins*; and as *Revolutionists* and *Jacobins* are beings not very estimable, we must abjure the improvements of the age we live in, or be silent, if we wish not to be blackened in the drawing-rooms where the *Ultras* prevail.

The ministry fear the *Ultras*, and with some reason, for the *Ultras* are honourable persons, and their personal character gives

a weight to their political character; but all the harm they can do to the government is reduced to harassing them: having against them the age, which they cannot prevent from advancing, they are forced to follow its progress to harass it; so that they are themselves going further from the point to which they want to bring back society; and so we have seen their first writers entering into all the constitutional principles, and arming themselves with the charter to attack a government suitable to the times; the last resource of a party not strong enough to attack its enemy in front, and which, in abandoning its entrenchments, has made its existence dependent on the existence of the laws of exceptions which serve as a pretext for its attacks.

The secret wish of the *Ultras* is to make themselves masters of the administrations, in order to influence the elections, and have the whole legislative power; differing in this from the *Jacobins*, who desire to have power over the elections for the purpose of turning out the Ministers, and composing the administration according to their own views.

The saying, trivial as it is, *Go out of that place that I may go into it*, is the motto of all parties.

In the preceding observations it is proper we should apprise our readers, that the author speaks *only* of those *Ultras* who form an *opposition party* acting against the government of the King of France; and whose numbers are diminishing daily.

The *Liberals* are a junction of the *Jacobins* and *Bonapartists*; and their political principles and conduct are thus developed by our author.

In France, says he, we too easily suffer parties to usurp words to which notions of public good are affixed: we know how dearly we have paid for the words *national*, *patriot*, &c. &c. on the banners of the monsters who destroyed the *nation* and ruin the *country*; and we are not yet aware what the word *liberal*, on the banners of men in the interest of fact, will cost us. If is to this deplorable easiness we must impute the real corruption into which our political language has fallen. Is there a word that has among us determinate sense, and which, in certain months, signifies precisely the contrary of the signification given in our old dictionaries? The word *philosophy* formerly signified the *love of wisdom*; it has served among us moderns as a prototype of every kind of extravagance, and may now almost be construed the *love of*

folly. The word *liberty* signified, under Robespierre, and also under the consulate, *oppression, slavery.* The expression, *liberal ideas*, means at present, *outrage, military system, &c. &c.*—So that one might say of a certain personage, that he is as *philosophical as an ax, and as liberal as a bayonet.*

This diverging of signification was the more easy as the opposite parties laboured respectively to effect it: the *Jacobins* and *Bonapartists* to cover their turpitude with respectable garments, the *Ultras*, that those respectable garments might be soiled in touching the filth of Jacobinism. The former thought of making friends in this age, by concealing themselves under the cloke of liberal ideas: the latter of disgusting the age with liberal ideas, by muffling in their cloke men devoted to its hatred and contempt.

And such is the confusion into which we have been plunged by these parties, that if we praise *philosophy* we may be accused of extolling *folly*; that if we decry *philosophy*, we may be accused of decrying wisdom; that if we extol the *revolution*, we may be told that we are boasting of scaffolds and anarchy; if we speak degradingly of it, we shall be told that we are enemies to the progress of knowledge, and to the natural rights consecrated by the charter; and, in fine, if we praise *liberal ideas*, we shall be accused of being *Jacobins*; and of being *Ultras*, if we speak against them.

Compelled as the *Jacobins* and *Bonapartists* were to unite their strength against legitimacy, they could not but choose a common banner. It was requisite that the word for this banner should be sufficiently vague, to comprehend all the notions opposed to the old order of things: the word *liberal* was inscribed upon them, and the party took the field.

The head quarters of this party are established in some gilt offices of the *Chausée-d'Antin*; there it is that the measures to be taken for the common interest are discussed; there it is that the news, the anecdotes, the *bons-mots* to be circulated in public, for the purpose of flattering the popular passions, and maintaining the hatred and hopes of subaltern members, are fabricated; there it is that men and things of the royal party are blackened, disfigured, and dressed grotesquely to be afterwards thrown to the beasts; there it is that the apotheoses of brethren who fall into the hands of the *Prevotal* courts and *courts-martial* are decreed; in a word, it is there that all that is to be done and said through the day is determined upon, just as the commanders

of regiments regulate every morning the duty of the officers of their garrison.

The leaders of this kind of tribunate possess great influence, because, by means of the profession which they exercise, they hold the fortunes of all. They have their orators, on whom they bestow properly to render them eligible to the chamber of deputies. They have their songsters, who undertake to make respectable magistrates unpopular, and to make the little girls and shopmen of the *Rue Vivienne* laugh at kings and priests. They have their journals, which, not being able to attack things, make themselves amends by tearing the protectors of them to pieces; in fine, they would, upon need, find sufficient force for a *coup-de-main* among the men of the military system, whose hopes they buoy with the most officious zeal.

Just as the *Ultras* could not war against the age, but by attaching themselves to its progress, and entering into the constitutional principles, so the *Liberals*, in order to attack the government, have been compelled to enter little by little into the principles of royalty; it is thus that the journals of the faction daily make concessions, a single one of which is enough to overturn all their secret maxims; it is thus that the leaders of the party, to make their cloke thicker, call themselves *the first grenadiers of the hereditary magistrate*. But look under this cloke, and you will see, collected in file, all the men of insurrection, from the Jacobin of 93, to the federate of the hundred days; you will see men of the ax and of the sabre, eagles and red caps.

And how should you be encouraged by the language of these men, when your enemies are not alarmed by it; when they, whose whole life the sight of the king accuses, are not terrified at hearing the name of the king proclaimed by their leaders and their tribunes?.....

If ever they are able, by means of the elections, to have a majority in the chamber, they will strive to obtain the administration.

If they succeed in obtaining the administration, they will seize all the employments.

Once masters of all the posts, they will tell you their secret.

But is this secret of theirs still a secret to us? Did not one of their orators let it slip last year, in the chamber of the deputies? Did he not say, **IT IS USURPATION ALONE THAT CAN TRANQUILLIZE THE INTERESTS OF USURPATION?**

It is not difficult to draw the inference of this proposition, and both parties have

accordingly done it, the one very loudly, the other very low.

Therefore, cried the *Ultras*, sacrifice the interests of usurpation, since you cannot secure them but by placing an usurper on the throne.

Therefore, muttered, *in petto*, the *Liberals*, Let us place an usurper on the throne, since it is the only way to tranquillize the interests of usurpation.

It would, in fact, be difficult for the government to get out of this dilemma, were the major proposition as just as the deduction: the question is not about tranquillizing the interests of usurpation, but leaving them undisturbed; which is a very different thing. The matter is to act as you would with fire, to leave it its prey, but not to throw to it what it has not taken. It is proper to devote to oblivion the faults of the revolution; but this oblivion can only be extended over men, and over events accomplished, not to the principles which produced those even s, and which would produce others of the same kind. We are not to sacrifice moral order altogether to the perishable interests of a party. The concession we make to the past cannot compromise the future; in short, if we would adopt the avowed object of the revolution, we would not make interests triumph, which, as I have demonstrated, are completely opposed to that object.

But we are already reaping the fruit of the firm conduct which the government has maintained in regard to parties. The necessity which has compelled the factions to abandon their entrenchments, and to arm themselves, these with constitutional, and those with monarchical principles, is a great step towards the triumph of order. Though there is every reason to suspect the candour of their language, this important truth does not the less follow, that the more they advance with the age, the more impossible will they find it to return to the points which they have abandoned. The time is not so distant as is thought, when we shall be able to say, that there are no more parties in France, though there are party men; there will be no longer, properly speaking, *Jacobinism*, *Bonapartism*, or *Federalism*, but merely *Jacobins*, *Bonapartists*, and *Ultras*. That is, let the government persevere, and the question will be soon confined to individuals; and to predict the end of our embarrassments, we shall have only to consult Buffon's tables of mortality. The anti-social interests depending only upon lives, the fund will be very soon annihilat d.

Copious as these extracts are, we

could with pleasure have enlarged them, if the limits of our journal would allow of their extension. The adventures of Monsieur Joseph are terminated, naturally enough, by one of the insane patients setting fire to Charenton; in consequence of which he effects his escape to his paternal home, where he promises to abandon his vagaries, and and is, of course, affectionately received.

It is impossible not to be amused as well as informed by this ingenious production. Though decided in its opinions, it is moderate, impartial, and, what is no mean recommendation, it is evidently *well translated*. The volume is illustrated with several engravings, in which those who are conversant with the great political actors in the *national Theatre of France*, will probably recognize the countenances of some well-known characters.

Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Roman Catholic Religion; with an appendix, containing historical and critical illustrations. By Joseph Fletcher, M. A. 2d edit. revised, corrected, and enlarged, 8vo. 9s. Baldwin and Co, London, 1818.

A treatise on the subjects discussed in this valuable work, would be interesting at all times; but it is peculiarly intitled to attention at the present time, when the claims of our Roman Catholic fellow subjects are about to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. As the first edition of this work was disposed of, before we could present our readers with an account of it, we seize the earliest opportunity of announcing to them the second impression.

Mr. Fletcher informs us that the substance of his 'Lectures' was delivered, some years since, in a series of discourses to his congregation, in consequence of the zealous efforts of the Roman Catholic Priest, then resident in Blackburn, (Lancashire), in the public vindication of his own principles; and that Mr. F. has been induced to publish these Lectures from the attacks which have been repeatedly made on the Protestant faith, as well as from apprehensions of there-

vival of the Papal religion, and also that the rising generation may be well informed on the reasons of our secession from the Church of Rome. The topics which Mr. F. has treated are, 1. The authority of the church. 2. Oral Tradition. 3. Papal Supremacy. 4. Transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the Mass. 5. The Sacrament of the Church of Rome. 6. The Invocation of Saints, and the use of Images. 7. Purgatory and the Doctrine of Merit. 8. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy. 9. The Genus and Tendency of the Papal Religion.—A copious appendix is subjoined illustrating at length various subjects which are incidentally noticed in the Lectures and a useful analysis of them is prefixed, which will enable the reader with facility to refer to any particular points.

From a careful examination of Mr. Fletcher's volume, we have no hesitation in saying, that it is a faithful exposition and defence of the principles on which the Protestant secession is founded. He has drawn his statements of Roman Catholic tenets from the creeds, confessions, and canons of that church, and from the writings of its ablest advocates, and he has refuted them with uncommon vigour and eloquence.

A Treatise on Soils and Manures, as founded on actual experience, and combined with the leading principles of agriculture, in which the theory and doctrines of Sir Humphrey Davy, and other eminent Agricultural Chemists are rendered familiar to the experienced farmer by a practised Agriculturist : 8vo. 5s. Cadell and Davis. London, 1818.

It is only of late years that the connexion between agriculture and chemistry has been considered with that attention which the subject so justly demands. The benefits, indeed, that may be derived from the union of chemical skill with the extensive observation of agricultural facts, are perhaps incalculable. At present, the state of knowledge, among the generality of farmers, is not such as to enable them to reap much advantage from chemical experiments, and the chemist has, himself, but few opportunities of applying his knowledge to practical purposes in

this way. Lord Dundonald, we believe, was one of the first who thus applied chemistry to the improvement of agriculture; and Sir Humphrey Davy has conferred an additional obligation on the farming interest, by the publication of his *Elements of Agricultural Chemistry*.

In the Treatise now under consideration, the leading doctrines of Sir H. Davy are brought under review, in order that such as are obviously well founded, or tenable against superficial objections, may be recommended to general practice; and that such as are open to objection, may be subjected to the test of experience in so plain a shape, as shall bring them within the grasp of the practical agriculturist, who may have formed no previous acquaintance with chemical science.

After a few preliminary observations on the use and bases of soils, and a definition of terms for them, the Author treats on the various means by which soils may be improved; such as the admixture of earths, draining, paring, and burning, turning in green crops as manure, fallowing, irrigation. The application of earths as manures, the introduction of mineral and saline substances as manures, and the application, in the way of manure, of substances that are *not*, as well as of those which are excrements.

The work is written with considerable perspicuity, and in a manner which we think cannot fail to engage the attention of that important class of persons for whose use it is more immediately designed.

The Elements of Experimental Chemistry. By William Henry, M.D. F.R.S. The Eighth Edition. 8vo. with Plates, 2 vols. £1 8s. Baldwin and Co. London, 1818.

Although this is only a new edition of a well known work, published long before the commencement of our journal, we deem it proper to introduce it to the notice of our readers, on account of the very considerable and important additions which it has received, and also of our high opinion of its value, as the

best elementary work on *experimental chemistry* perhaps, that is extant in our language. From a comparison of the present work with former editions, we can with confidence state, that the author has spared no pains to render his work worthy of the public favour, by incorporating into it every new fact, and by continuing the history of chemical discovery to the latest possible period, which the publication would admit. The instructions for conducting the various chemical experiments, are drawn up with singular precision; and various useful hints are given for performing them with *safety to the operator*. The plates, nine in number, are beautifully executed by Lowry; and the value of the work is greatly enhanced by the collection of chemical tables that are appended to it, and which are more numerous as well as more copious, than are to be found in any other treatise on this very important science.

Times' Telescope for 1819; or, a complete Guide to the Almanack, containing an Explanation of Saints' Days; comparative Chronology; Astronomical Occurrences; Naturalists' Diary; a Description of Fruit Trees, and a compendium of Chemistry. 12mo. Sherwood and Co.

This elegant work is replete with amusement and instruction, and fully supports the character we have given of the five former volumes; they who take a peep through *Time's Telescope* for 1819, will not repeat the money they have paid for this gratification. It is an acceptable Christmas present for youth of both sexes.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 22.

Atherton, T. Liverpool, tanner, at the George Inn, Liverpool. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row, London, and Mr. Radcliffe, Liverpool.
 Bell, J. Church street, Spitalfields, bombazeen manufacturer. *Sol.* Mr. James, Bucklersbury.
 Booth, J. Oxford street, grocer. *Sol.* Mr. Hindman, Basinghall street.
 Brown, J. Leeds, straw hat manufacturer. *Sol.* Mr. Ashley, Lord Mayor's Court office, Royal Exchange.
 Carver, J. and Peet, W. Basinghall street, merchants. *Sols.* Jacomb and Bently, Basinghall st.
 Cowley, T. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, warehouseman. *Sols.* Milne and Parry, Temple, London.

Davis, N. Gloucester Terrace, New road, Whitechapel, merchant. *Sol.* Mr. Blandford Bruton street, New Bond st.
 Durham, J. Lower Shadwell-street, carcass-butcher. *Sols.* Bull, and Co. Holles-street, Cavendish-street.
 Fitzgerald, T. St. Catherine street, ship owner. *Sol.* Mr. Pulley, Crown court, Broad st.
 Gardner, N. and H. Gloucester, bankers and corn dealers. *Sol.* Mr. Becke, Devonshire street, Queen square, London; and Mr. Gardner, Gloucester.
 Hard e, A. Union court, Broad street, merchant. *Sols.* Nind and Cotterill, Throgmorton street; Hudson, Upper Thames street, earthenware-man-s. Jacomb and Bently, Basinghall st.
 Hughes, S. Liverpool, liquor merchant. *Sol.* Mr. Hughes, Liverpool. *Sols.* Ducie and John, Palsgrave place, Temple bar, London. Keats, T. M. Poultry, hat manufacturer. *Sol.* Mr. Blandford, Bruton street, Bond st.
 Kernot, J. Castle street, Leicester fields, druggist. *Sol.* Mr. Hindham, Basinghall st.
 Lutey, T. Wapping, master mariner. *Sols.* Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel court, Throgmorton street.
 Merchant, J. Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, innkeeper, at the George Inn, Shepton Mallet. *Sols.* Mr. Burfoot, Temple, London; and Mr. Biggins, Shepton Mallet.
 Oxenham, J. T. Oxford street, mang'e maker. *Sols.* Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate street, Within.
 Richards, D. Man's row, Bow common, manufacturing chemist. *Sol.* Mr. Venner, Upper Thornhaugh street, Bedford square.
 Richards, H. Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, carpenter. *Sol.* Mr. Tucker, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.
 Russell, J. Lambeth, timber merchant. *Sols.* Loxley and Sons, Cheapside.
 Still, J. South Island place, Brixton, Surrey, merchant. *Sol.* Mr. Leachman, Basinghall st.
 Swan, R. Gainsborough, Lincoln, merchant. *Sols.* Eicke and Evans, Aldermanbury.
 Virtue, S. Mark lane, corn merchant, *Sols.* Sudlow, Francis, and Urquhart, Monument yard.
 Wattson, J. Gravesend, Kent, coach-master. *Sol.* Mr. Yatman, Arundel street, Strand.
 Williams, H. Duke street, Bloomsbury, wine merchant. *Sol.* Mr. Younger, Wellclose sq.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 26.

Andrews, R. Bristol, Baker. *Sols.* Poole and Grinfield, Grays Inn.
 Brocklebank, S. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Taylor and Roscoe, Temple.
 Budden, J. Bristol, Liquor merchant. *Sols.* Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn.
 Cole, E. Shrewsbury, Hop merchant. *Sol.* R. Griffiths, Southampton buildings.
 Force, J. Walcot, dealer. *Sol.* Highmoor, Scott's yard.
 Harman, J. Norwich, manufacturer. *Sol.* Nelson, Barnard's Inn.
 Hulme, W. Leeh, grocer. *Sols.* Dewbury and Hardewood, Conduit st.
 Jones, E. Great Sutton street, coal merchant. *Sol.* Cartle, Cursitor street.
 Nicholls, B. A. Lloyd's Coffee House, Insurance broker. *Sols.* Reardon and Davis, Cornhill court.
 Noble, M. Lancaster. *Sols.* Alexander and Holme, New Inn.
 Russell A. Tewkesbury, Linen draper. *Sol.* Cardale and Young, Gray's Inn.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, Post Paid, on or before the 19th day of each Month, the Titles, Prices, and other particulars of the Works in hand, or published, for this department of the work.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Britton announces a "History and Description of Lichfield Cathedral, to be illustrated with 16 engravings, from Drawings, by F. Mackenzie; among which is one representing the justly famed monument, by Chantrey, of the Children of Mrs. Robinson. This History is to be finished in the present year, and form a portion of the Author's Series of "The Cathedral Antiquities of England."

Miscellaneous Antiquities, No. 8, (in Continuation of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica) handsomely printed in 4to. Price £2 2s. a New Edition, corrected, enlarged, and embellished with numerous Plates, of a Comment on the Fifth Journey of Antoninus through Britain; in which the Situation of Durobrivæ, the Seventh Station there mentioned, is discussed; and Castor, in Northamptonshire, is shewn, from various Remains of Roman Antiquity, to have an undoubted claim to that situation. Also a Dissertation on an Image of Jupiter found there. Printed from the Original Manuscript. By the Rev. Kennet Gibson, late Curate of Castor.

To which is subjoined, The Parochial History of Castor, and its Dependencies, to the present time; with an Account of Marham, and several other places in the neighbourhood of Castor. By Richard Gough, Esq.

*** Of this Work (which is wanting in most of the Sets of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica) only one hundred copies are re-printed on Deny Quarto; and Twenty-five on Imperial Quarto, Price £2 4s.

EDUCATION.

The Child's Introduction to Thorough Bass, in Conversations of a Fortnight, between a Mother and a Daughter of Ten Years Old.

II.

Elements of Astronomy, familiarly explaining the general Phenomena of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Theory of the Tides; to which is subjoined a complete Set of Questions for Examination. For the Use of Private Students, as well as of

Seminaries. Intended as a Companion to the "School Geography" of the same Author. By Joseph Guy, formerly Professor of Geography at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow. In royal 18mo. illustrated by 18 beautiful plates, price 5s. bound in red.

III.

A Short History of France, for Young Persons. By a Daughter of the late Mrs. Trimmer. In 12mo. embellished with Six Plates from Original Designs.

Arithmetic for Children, by the Author of Letters for Young Persons in Humble Life, will soon appear.

The Youth's Spelling, Pronouncing, and explanatory Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, in which all the words of the four leading parts of speech, in the New Testament, are arranged under their respective heads, & the explanations given in as simple, clear, and concise a manner as possible.

To which is added, an Essay, by way of introduction, on the several parts of speech; and also a correct Alphabetical Index. 12mo. 7s. fine paper, 9s.

HISTORY.

Shah Mansur will soon publish, in 8vo. a History of Seyd Said, Sultan of Muscat, with an account of the countries and people on the shores of the Persian gulf, particularly of the Wahabees.

Horæ Britannicæ; or, Studies in Ancient British History. By John Hughes, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

MEDICINE.

The Dublin Hospital Reports and Communications in Medicine and Surgery, volume the second, will soon appear.

Dr. John Bacon, of Gloucester, has in the press, an Inquiry respecting some of the Diseases of the Serous Membranes of the Abdomen and Thorax.

Mr. Thomas Alcock is preparing for publication, some Observations on Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Respirative Organs.

Translations of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. vol. 2. 8vo. 16s.

MISCELLANIES.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Dublin, 4to. vol. 12, part 2.

Mr. Hazlitt has in the press, Lectures on the Comic Genius and Writers of Great Britain, now delivering at the Surry Institution.

A New Edition of Lord Bacon's Works, in 12 vols. small 8vo. enriched with portraits, and the Latin part of them translated into English, by Dr. Peter Shaw, M.D. Will be ready early in March.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.
Mr. James Mitchell has in the press, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Illustrated by experiments that may be performed without regular apparatus.

Mr. Geo. Samonelle has in the press, The Entomologist's Pocket Compendium: containing, an Introduction to the Knowledge of British Insects; the Apparatus used, and the best means of obtaining and preserving them; the Genera of Linné; together with the modern Method of arranging the Classes Crustacea, Myriapoda, Spiders, Mites, and Insects, according to their Affinities and Structure, after the System of Dr. Leach. Also, an Explanation of the Terms used in Entomology: a Kalendar of the Time, and Situations where usually found, of nearly 3000 Species; and Instructions for collecting and fitting up Objects for the Microscope. Illustrated with Twelve Plates.

The Miscellaneous Works, in prose and verse, of George Hardinge, Esq. M. A. F. R. S. F. S. A. senior Justice of the Counties of Breton, Glamorgan, and Ranor, in 3 vols. 8vo. with a portrait of the Author, price 21. 2s. boards.

By Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S. &c. vol. 3, part 1, with part E of additional plates, of the new Cyclopædia; or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature.

By James Millar, M.D. the Encyclopædia Edinensis, vol. 2, part 5. 4to. price 8s.

The Fables of *Æsop* and others, with 188 designs of Fables, and 137 curious tail-pieces, engraved on wood by Thomas Bewick. Imperial paper, 1l. 1s. 6d; royal paper, 1l. 1s; demy paper 15s. boards.

Remarks on the Liberty of the Press in Great Britain; together with Observations on the late Trials of Watson, Hone, &c.

Translated from the German of the celebrated F. Gentz, Aulic Counsellor to the Emperor of Germany, and author of the Balance of Power in Europe, &c. 8vo. 4s. *Æ* Letters on the Importance, Duty, and Advantages of Early Rising; addressed to heads of Families, the man of business, the lover of nature, the student, and the Christian; 8vo. 6s.

A Defence of Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; in answer to certain observations on his life and writings, in the 53d number of the Edinburgh Review; 8vo. price 3s.

The Soul of Mr. Pitt; developing that by giving the Funded Proprietors the Permissive Faculty of claiming Debentures, transferable to the Bearer, eighteen millions of Taxes may be taken off, and the 3 per Cent. Consols be constantly above 100l. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. H. A. Mitchell, of Newcastle, will soon publish, in octavo, a Treatise concerning Credit and Political Expediency; tending to shew that there is no real national debt.

FINE ARTS.

Authentic Busts of Shakspeare, Camden, and B. Jonson. The Busts that have been commonly sold, professing to represent the features of these estimable writers, are notoriously devoid of authenticity, truth, and likeness. Although they may serve to amuse children, as any other plaster, or wax dolls, would; they are unworthy of a place in the library of a man of taste and literature. To supplant such things, J. Britton engaged Mr. William Scouler to make reduced Models from the Monumental Busts at Westminster and Stratford Church, and these he has executed with fidelity and taste. They are 18 inches in height, by 12 inches in width; each is fixed to a pedestal of three books, and each is preserved by a thin wash of paint, in stone colour, by which means they can be always kept clean. The price is Two Guineas each; or Five Guineas for the Three.

Annals of Parisian Typography: containing an Account of the earliest Typographical Establishments; and Notices and Illustrations of the most remarkable Productions of the Parisian Gothic Press. Compiled principally to shew its general Character, and its particular Influence upon the early English Press. By the Rev. William Parr Creswell, large paper, 1l. 1s. 8vo. 14s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819, with Silhouette portraits, 8vo. 15s.

The Life and Adventures of *Antar*, a celebrated Bedouin Chief, Warrior, and Poet, who flourished a few Years prior to the Mahomedan Era. Now first translated from the original Arabic, by Terick Hamilton, Esq. Oriental Secretary to the British Embassy to Constantinople. Crown 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Memoirs of the First Thirty-two Years of the Life of James Hardy Vaux, now

transported for the second Time, and for Life, to New South Wales. Written by Himself, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

NOVELS.

Frances ; or, the Two Mothers ; a Tale. By M. S. in 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. boards.

The Charms of Dandyism ; or, Living in Style. By Olivia Morland, chief of the female dandies. Edited by Capt. Ashe, author of "The Spirit of the Book," &c. In 3 vols. 12mo.

Coraly ; a novel. In 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Miss Hutton, author of the Miser Married, will soon publish Oakwood Hall, in 3 vols.

The Countess of Carrick, a tale, by Carolan, is in the press, and will be published in a few days.

POETRY.

Durovernium ; or, Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Canterbury ; with other Poems. By Arthur Brooke, Esq. foolscap 8vo. 7s.

Human Life ; a Poem ; by Samuel Rogers, Esq. author of the Pleasures of Memory. Neatly printed in small 4to.

Tales of the Hall ; by George Crabbe, LL.B. 8vo.

A Churchman's second Epistle, with notes and illustrations ; by the author of Religio Clerici. 8vo. Also a third edition of the first part, with the addition of notes and illustrations.

Mr. J. H. Church will soon publish, in duodecimo, Angelo, or the Moss-grown Cell, a poem, in 4 cantos.

James Montgomery, Esq. is preparing for the press, Greenland and other poems.

THEOLOGY.

A Dissertation on the Scheme of Human Redemption, as developed in the Law and in the Gospel. By the Rev. John Leveson Hamilton, A. B. 8vo. 12s.

Sermons on the Parables and Miracles of Jesus Christ. By Edward William Grinfield, M.A. 8vo. 10s.

Plain and Practical Sermons. By the Rev. John Boudier, M.A. 9s. boards.

A new edition of the late Rev. John Cennick's Discourses, adapted to village and domestic Worship, is in the press, revised and corrected, with recommendatory preface, and life, by Matthew Wilks.

Dr. William Barrow will soon publish a volume of Familiar Dissertations on Theological and Moral Subjects.

The Rev. H. Marriott has in the press

a second volume of Sermons, expressly adapted to be read in families.

Speedily will be published, in an octavo volume, the Principles of pretended Reformers in Church and State. This work will comprise a view, 1st, of the principles and practices of pretended Reformers in Church and State, which caused the rebellion against King Charles the First : 2d. Of the Principles and Practices of pretended Reformers during the rebellion and subsequent usurpation : and, 3d. of the Principles and Practices of pretended Reformers at the present time. By Arthur H. Kenney, D.D. Dean of Achonry, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

Shortly will be published, by subscription, Immanuel's Crown ; or, the Divinity of Christ established ; by the Rev. Richard Newman, Faversham, Kent.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History and Antiquities of the Town of Newark, the Sidnaester of the Romans ; interspersed with Biographical Sketches, and Pedigrees of some of the principal Families, and profusely embellished with engravings. By W. Dickinson, Esq. 4to. 2l. 2s.

A brief Account of the Guildhall of the City of London. By J. B. Nichols, F.S.A. embellished with an internal view, by J. C. Buckler ; and an original view of the old front, by Schnebbelie ; and dedicated to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Corporation. 8vo. 5s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, tending to illustrate some districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace, in his Classical Tour. By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. 4to. 2l. 2s.

An Account of the Mission from Cape Coast Castle to the Kingdom of Ashantee, in Africa : comprising its History, Laws, Superstitions, Customs, Architecture, Trade, &c. To which is added, a Translation, from the Arabic, of an Account of Mr. Park's Death, &c. By Thomas Edward Bowdich, Esq. Conductor and Chief of the Embassy. With a map, and several plates of architecture, Costumes, Processions, &c. in 4to.

The Narrative of an Attempt to discover a Passage over the North Pole to Behring's Straits. By Capt. David Buchan, Commander of his Majesty's Ships Dorothea and Trent. In 4to. with plates.

The fourth volume of M. Humboldt's Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions is in considerable forwardness.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

Musical Institutions.

At Vienna, the amateurs of music are endeavouring to establish a Musical Conservatory on a new plan, suggested by M. de Mosel. As the first part of this plan, and till the whole can be carried into execution, they have instituted a school for singing: the conduct of which is entrusted to the celebrated Salieri.

The Manager in Distress.

The Manager of the Imperial Theatre at Vienna, has circulated an appeal to dramatic authors, to excite them to furnish him with new pieces, principally such as admit of *grand spectacles*; such as melodramas, or operas of enchantment; not, however, to the exclusion of comedies, tragedies, heroic operas and regular dramas. The authors will affix their own prices to their works, which they will settle with the manager, who engages to allow them further a certain portion of the receipts brought by their performances, and the number of their representations. The decision on their pieces to be fixed by well-known persons of taste and talents, and not to be delayed beyond two months.

In the Royal Gymnasium of Offen and Pesth, which two cities are only separated by the Danube, the number of students was, in 1817, at Offen, 375; and at Pesth, 701, together 1076. If to these be added the number of those who frequented the University of Pesth, which in 1817 was 771, the total will amount to 1847; which exceeds by more than half the number in the University of Berlin.

The new Gymnasium of Carlowitz, in Syria, reckoned 164 students in the whole of its six classes. In the two upper classes the ancient Greek language has been taught since 1817.

The Emperor visited this Gymnasium in the course of his last journey into Dalmatia, in 1817, and was pleased to declare his satisfaction with the state in which he found it, to the Director, Dr. Rumy. This gentleman has been elected corresponding member of the Societies of Rural Economy at Munich, that of Clagenfurth, in Carinthia, and that of the Georgicon of Keethely. The Chancellor of Transylvania, Count Satti. de Telecky, also the Counsellor de Czerey, and the Archbishop of Carlowitz, have furnished considerable sums to promote the publication of Dr. Rumy's *Monumenta Hungarica*.

VOL. IX. No. 53. *Lat. Pan. N. S. Feb. 1.*

The Royal Society of Sciences at Goettingen, has recently elected as an honorary member, Stephanus de Strafimirovitz, the Greek Archbishop (not united to the Catholic Church), and Metropolitan at Carlowitz.

Medical Qualification.

In the kingdom now called the Lombardo Venetian, an ordonnance lately published, enjoins that in future no person shall be admitted Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, or to the practice of Midwifery, who has not studied in one of the Universities or Institutions of the Empire, and who has not passed the usual examinations, and obtained a diploma.

Useful Work extensively circulated.

A singular honour, as it appears to us, has been conferred on a work of Professor Rudtorfer, entitled *Armamentarium Chirurgicum*. Descriptions and Figures of all the instruments of surgery, ancient and modern, four numbers in folio, with thirty plates, Vienna. By a decree of January 27, 1818, the Emperor has ordered that one copy of this work shall be sent at the expence of the Government, to all the public Libraries of Vienna, Milan, and Venice,—also, to all the Universities and Lyceums of the Monarchy, wherever there is a school of surgery;—and further, to every regiment and corps of the army.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The state of Public Instruction in the Empire of Austria, has lately been reported on to the following effect:—

In Hungary and Transilvania, there existed till recently, sixty-three Gymnasia, for the instruction of Catholic youth, of which forty were superintended by the Piarists, or Congregation of Pious Scholastic establishments. At the close of 1817, this Order reckoned 355 members, dispersed in 27 houses, two of which were in Transilvania. The other Gymnasia of these countries, are under the Orders of Saint Benedict, of the Premonstratenses, of Saint Francis, of Saint Augustin, and of the Citeaux.

Instructive Journal proposed.

The Polytechnical Institution of Vienna, proposes to publish a Journal under the title of 'The Journal of the Polytechnical Institution of Vienna,' comprising Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, the Mechanic Arts, the Fine Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and such other studies as belong to, or coincide with, those branches of knowledge and practice.

The Society of Rural Economy at Vien-

na, continues to publish its Memoirs at its own expence, quarto size.

DENMARK.

Ancient Writing illustrated: arrow-headed Characters.

Dr. Munter, at Copenhagen, has recently published *Versuch*, &c. an Essay on the conei-formed Inscriptions at Persepolis. The labours and ingenuity of this gentleman are spoken of by Mr. Rich, the British resident at Bagdad, in a very respectful manner. This work makes one volume in 8vo. It should appear, from various specimens, that the same kind of characters was used at Nineveh, as well as at Babylon.

Royal Munificence in favour of Science.

The King of Denmark has granted a pension of eight hundred crowns, during two years, to four men of letters, to enable them to travel into foreign parts, for the benefit of making observations. The gentlemen at present thus honoured and benefited, are Messrs. Rask, philologist; Inge-mann, poet; Clauzen, divine; and Henry Goede, of Kiel, naturalist. Dr. Zeise, a naturalist, and the botanist, Schow, have also obtained additional means to continue their travels and studies abroad.

His Majesty has also given to the Society of Rural Economy of Denmark, the sum of 40,000 crowns, destined for the encouragement of Agriculture, principally in the province of Zealand.

The King has also ordered to be sent to the British Museum, a complete copy of the *Flora Dænica*.

Fine Arts: Exhibition.

The last Exhibition of Pictures by the Academy of Fine Arts at Copenhagen, comprised 83 numbers. Among which were remarked several subjects taken from the History of Denmark, and Northern Mythology. Several pictures of animals and landscapes were highly admired.

Other Times other Patrons.

The Danish Sculptor, Thorwaldsen, at Rome, has proposed to the government of his country, the purchase of a series of bas reliefs, representing the *Triumph of Alexander*. These bas reliefs were ordered eight or ten years ago for the Imperial Palace at Rome; but, by the course of events, they have remained on the hands of the artists. The sum asked for them is 15,000 scudi. Endeavours are making to raise this sum by voluntary subscription.

M. Thorwaldsen has very lately finished

four bas-reliefs, intended to ornament the royal residence of Christiansburgh, at Copenhagen.

FRANCE.

Military Madness not National Glory.

We lately gave a hint in our article on Military Eloquence, on the happy suitability of many addresses by the French generals to their armies, stimulating them to those energies which suited the purposes of their officers; not satisfied with this, the French press has lately put forth a collection of proclamations, reports, letters, and bulletins of the French armies, beginning from 1792, under the title of *Monument à la Gloire Nationale*. This assumption has been criticized by the French journalists, who appear to be at a loss to conceive by what means the fabrications, falsities, bombast, and incoherencies of the armies, under the Legislative Assembly, and especially under the Convention, maddened as they were by insane commissioners, can be thought to contribute to the National Glory.

Gallic Prejudices: England abused.

Some time ago, a work was published in France, by an officer who had been prisoner in England, in which he described the natives of our country as lost to all sense of honour, integrity, decorum, and patriotism; and the females especially, as given to vices of all kinds, and without exception to intoxication and indecency. The better part of the French public scouted the author and his work, (they are both dead since; for which reason we do not name them,) but that contempt has not hindered a certain Olivier de la Blatrie, chief of a battalion, Knight of St. Louis, and of the Legion of Honour, &c. from repeating similar nonsense. His countrymen describe his work as a compendium of the manners of the lowest classes of the London mob, which the writer mistakes for—the people of England.

Idle Tales counteracted.

Among the well-intentioned works which have lately issued from the French press, we must place *Les petits Peureux corrigés*, The little Alarmists corrected, intended to guard children from the effects of idle stories about ghosts, apparitions, spectres, and other fantastical appearances, with plates. We have described this as a well-intentioned work; but, if it were possible to maintain a strict silence on such subjects, and to prevent them from being mentioned in the hearing of children, we should infinitely prefer it. As we are not yet so happy as to have banished such

worse than idle tales, we are at least obliged to gentlemen who endeavour to correct their injurious consequences.

BELGIUM,

Deaf and Dumb, v. The Blind.

A question was incidentally proposed by the Chevalier and professor Guyot, (who is Director of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Grootingen,) to his friend Dr. Hartmann to this effect: "Which would be the least unfortunate, the blind or the deaf and dumb, supposing them to be cut off from all society, and left to themselves in a desert island,—or supposing them amidst their compatriots, vegetating in indigence—or enjoying a certain proportion of the goods of fortune?—And which of the two is the most susceptible of being rendered useful to Society?"

The question appeared to be so difficult, yet so interesting, that Dr. Hartmann consulted a judicious friend on it: that friend decided contrary to Dr. Hartmann's opinion. The Dr. has now given his view of the question to the public, in a pamphlet entitled—"The condition of those born blind, compared with that of those born deaf and dumb."—Brussels. The Dr. exerts himself in favour of those born blind; yet with great attention to the deaf and dumb. It is likely that different judgments may be formed on this enquiry, according to the individual subjects with which the person giving his judgment may have been familiar. This, however, is a generally received opinion, that the blind, whether from their birth, or rendered so by accident, are usually more lively, than those who are deaf and dumb, whether from their birth, or from accidents to which they have subsequently been subjected.

GERMANY.

Accidental Discovery: ancient History.

It is well known that some of the most curious documents illustrative of past time, have been discovered or copied the place of covers to later works; and it is probable that former good fortune in this way has excited, and will continue to excite the curious. Mr. Dibdin has recorded several instances in his Bibliographical Researches; and we presume that his hints have been taken, and may turn to good account: One instance to this purpose we find in the following article:

On the covers of some old books, in which the accounts of the Convent of St. Michael, at Lunenburgh, were formerly kept, has lately been discovered Fragments of the Annals of the Eleventh century, which the Antiquaries of Germany have deemed

curious. They are very legibly written, and the writing is evidently of the early part of the twelfth century. The order of events is much the same with that in the *Chronographus Saxo*, published by Leibnitz; but the style is more concise. The period extends from 1056 to 1130.

ITALY.

Fasti Consolari complete.

It is well known that the *Fasti Consolari Capitolini* are of great use to the learned, in settling various points of Antiquity: we therefore have a satisfaction in reporting, that the first volume of a complete collection of them has appeared at Milan. These fragments were discovered at different times in the course of the Sixteenth century; and the Editor, Sig. Bartolomeo Borghesi, proposes to arrange and illustrate the whole. The work will form three volumes, in quarto.

English History favoured.

Hume's History of England, which had been formerly translated into Italian, has been again translated into that language; and the first volume of the work has appeared, in octavo, under the direction of Giuseppe Picotti, at Venice.

The Chronicle of Eusebius translated from the Armenian into Latin, as we have heretofore announced, is actually proceeding at the press. It will form one volume, in quarto.

Marginal Notes: valuable.

There are few means of instruction more valuable than the remarks made by men of learning for their own use, on the margins of works which they have carefully perused. It is well known that the hints of professor Porson of this nature have been collected with great assiduity: Those also of the famous Bentley, afford a fond of instruction, and are now an addition of no small interest to the pages of the Classical Journal.

The Abbate Luigi de Angelis, professor and librarian at Sienna, has collected the numerous additions and corrections made at different times in the margin of the various editions of the *Vocabolario della Crusca*, by several learned men of the greatest merit. These are sufficiently numerous to form three volumes, in 8vo. The work is in the press.

The Bible, with Notes and Comments.

We are glad to see that the Bible makes its way in the Church of Rome; no doubt in emulation of the exertions made by Protestants. The Archbishop of Florence has lately given his approbation to an Edi-

tion translated from the Vulgate into Italian, and accompanied by notes. This copy contains both the Old and the New Testament. It is in progress of printing at Turin, and will form twenty-three volumes, in 8vo.

Mosaic Pictures, on a large scale.

Sig. Raffaelli has succeeded in forming at Milan, a considerable establishment for performing works in Mosaic, especially on a large scale: at present this establishment is occupied in executing a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture of the Last Supper. This Mosaic will cost 24,000 ducats: it is, unquestionably, one of the largest of its kind; since it measures 30 feet in length, by 15 feet in height. It is for the Emperor of Austria.

Mosaic is a kind of work in which by means of small pieces of glass, figures and representations of all kinds are produced. It is the most tedious of operations; but has the advantage of being indestructible by the air, or by ordinary accidents. It was much practised by the Ancients, and some of their Mosaics, more than two thousand years old, are yet remaining in good condition.

Clementine Museum: new edition.

Joseph Molini and Co. at Florence, announce a new edition of the *Museo Pio-Clementino* of Ennio Quirino Visconti, this edition will be directed by the Father Abate Giovanni Battista Zenoni, the worthy successor of the Abate Lanzi. The first ten plates will be accompanied with the explanatory text of the author, who was prevented by death from continuing his labours. As several of the plates inserted in the first edition were ill-drawn, new drawings have been made, by able artists at Rome, of these subjects, under direction of the editors. The work will be published in volumes, each containing forty plates. The number of plates will regulate the price; yet not exceeding in the whole that of the Florentine Gallery, which was published in numbers each containing six plates.

Roman Numerals: their Origin.

Professor Mattheis at Rome, has lately published an interesting memoir, which he had read at the Roman Academy of Archæology, on the origin of the Roman numeral figures. It is in Quarto; and is illustrated by a plate executed by the process of lithography.

PRUSSIA.

New Subjects for Novels.

The Revolution in Spanish America has already furnished the prolific pen of the

novelist, Julian Voss, at Berlin, with a subject, which he calls *Der Moench*, &c. The dying Monk of Peru. He has extended his story to Two Volumes, 8vo.

The way of the World in the Country.

The Tricks of the Town have given occasion to many novels and romances, not wholly works of imagination: a German writer has attempted to turn the tables on the country, in a novel in Two Volumes, which he entitles *Klein-Städtereien*, &c. The tricks of villages and hamlets; containing Anecdotes and Historiettes.

RUSSIA.

Lyceum at Odessa.

In 1816, the Emperor of Russia founded a Lyceum at Odessa. The instruction there bestowed is divided into *preparatory*, which lasts from six to ten years,—*literary*, from ten to sixteen years;—and *scientific*, from sixteen to eighteen years.

To this Lyceum are united a Pedagogic Institution, for the instruction of School Masters, with two Supplementary Schools one of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, the other of Commercial Science.—There are also two Primary Schools. If we are not mistaken, this Lyceum bears the name of the Duke of Richelieu, formerly Governor of Odessa.

Volcanic Island.

According to letters from Pittsburgh, advices had been received there, of a new *Volcanic Island* having been raised among the Aleutian islands, not far from Unalaschka. This phenomenon appeared in the midst of a storm, attended with flames and smoke. After the sea was calmed, a boat was sent from Unalaschka, with twenty Russian hunters in her, who landed on this island, June 1, 1814. They found it full of crevices, and precipices. The surface was cooled to the depth of a few yards; but below that depth it was still hot. No water was found on any part of it. The vapours rising from it were not injurious: and the sea lions had begun to take up their residence in it. Another visit was paid to it in 1815. Its height was then diminished. It is about two miles in length, they have given it the name of *Boguslaw*.

SAXONY.

The Saxons have many able men among them, in the art of Machinery: the following, if correct, deserves notice by our civil engineers.

Beschränkung, &c. Description on a Mill, worked by water; but, which does not require running water, invented by J. F. Lange, 4to, with a plate. Leipsic. 1818.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Society of Natural Science

of which we have heretofore informed our readers, held its assembly last summer, at Lausanne, July 27, 28, 29. M. de Chavannes, President.

These days were spent in hearing lectures on scientific subjects, in botanizing around the environs, and in various philosophical experiments. The place of meeting for next July is appointed to be at St. Gall; and for the following year at Geneva.

ADVANTAGES OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

However the sneers of ill-founded criticism may have slighted or thrown into the shade, Periodical Literature, its advantages have been sensibly felt by every man of thought or of discretion. Men who are informed can now more readily convey instruction and improvement to the world than heretofore; and add thereby so much to the general stock of human happiness. The learning of early times was too long locked up from general use, and was almost as if placed in some *Sanctum sanctorum*, accessible only to the privileged High Priests. The common wants were unattended to by the affluent, morally as well as physically speaking; and the general mind remained in all its native wildness; on fancy pruned, no imagination regulated, no faculty of the mind called into proper action or display. Before the divine invention of Printing the dissemination of knowledge was attended with a world of difficulty, and yet it must still be owned, that the learning of the early and middle ages possessed but little charms to arrest the fancy, or to satisfy the judgment. Polemics chiefly occupied the learned, or metaphysics of little use, and still less understood. Theology ranged at its side the ablest men, of the times, and speculations about grace or the procession of the Holy Spirit occupied the labors of the monastery and the college. The discovery of the Justinian code gave however a new turn to enquiry, and the thoughts of the learned were directed to legislation. Nothing was written but in Latin:—medicine and physics—theology and ethics, were all discussed and taught in that language. It will be seen that all could not have had it in their power to become sufficient masters of it to receive or to convey instruction, and hence did the people so long remain ignorant of the first principles of philosophy or religion. The learning of the people did not pass beyond the anvil or the plough, or the servile obedience to their rulers, which was invariably pressed on their attention. But such disgraceful

darkness could not always hold its wide and terrible dominion. Too long had ignorance held sway—that Cadmus of society, that begets disorders, and leaves to the aspiring the uncontrolled ascendant; whilst to the humble it produced that barbarous degradation in which he was so long en-chained.

But the invention of Printing soon changed the face of things. Treasures withheld for ages were scattered to the world,—if not with profusion, at all events, with an unsparing hand; and rapid improvement amply recompensed the inspired artist for his discovery, and the learned for their labors. In passing, however, it must be observed, that to the Monks we are entirely indebted for the preservation of the classic authors. Many have asserted, that what we now read as the works of venerated names, were the fabrications of the cloister; but if the fact be so, they do a singular credit to their authors. We merely notice this, to rescue from general calumny a body of people, who have deserved well of classical literature, and its patrons,—however their bigotry in religious matters may subject them to the charge of selfish illiberality.

With Printing commenced an almost insatiable disposition to enquiry. Principles long established, became doubted and discussed; scholastic disputation was indulged in, almost to excess; but the sphere of general knowledge was enlarged, and the powers of the human mind became more acute and better known. If theology had hitherto absorbed the greater attention of the informed; metaphysics now almost cast the disputants into the shade—the celebrated *Thomists* and *Scotists*, as they were termed. With Printing also came the glorious *reformation*. But as soon as the zeal of parties was worn out—after celibacy was decreed immoral—and self-interpretation of the scriptures allowed to all,—the illiterate—the insane—the fanatic and wise man, the combatants left the field of controversy to the *Descartes* or *Mallebranche*. The ardour of enquiry opened to itself new channels—and men soon pushed their researches even to the discussion of an Almighty Providence. His laws were debated—his nature and attributes examined—and his motives for man's creation not very ceremoniously scrutinized. Finite capacities attempted to scan infinity itself; until in the inquiry—the mind startled at its daring, and lost itself in the labyrinth, into which its pride had unfortunately tempted it. Fatigued, however, with contentions on mind, its elements, its powers, and its uses,—Nature in her works, in her

bowels, and general phenomena, arrested attention: and in this new and entertaining field, men speedily launched their barks—and gained considerably by their adventuring.

But it is not here intended to trace the progress of mind, or descant upon the vastness of those discoveries, which have tended so much to improve and civilize mankind. The task is too difficult to be attempted within the space which can be allotted to such essays; even were the materials for such an effort within the writers immediate reach. But it must still be observed, that Magazines, the great vehicles of periodical literature, have been of the most considerable utility and importance. A Magazine will be read, when the more bulky volume is neglected; suited as its articles generally are, to "grave and gay, to lively and severe." The adventurer in the field of science, or general literature, first launches his little bark in the smooth sea of some amusing, and unhypercritical Magazine; before he ventures into acknowledged publication—that sea, which may possibly be far "beyond his depth." If his daring be greater, and the shaft of criticism be levelled at his labors; though his sensibility be wounded, or his pride insulted—he still attempts, because he is as yet not publicly known; and his vanity prompts him to hazard, without much danger, a new, and, perhaps, a more fortunate production. A Magazine is the first asylum that opens its friendly door to genius, however garbed it be; and relieves it frequently from that embarrassment, into which the *res angusta domi* may have unfortunately plunged it. A Magazine is a general granary, into which a public stock is thrown, whence every one may freely draw, and at a price much below that of the ordinary market.

(To be continued.)

THE PLEASURES AND PAINS OF EDITORS OF PERIODICALS

(A SKETCH.)

"Delightful task"—*Thomson*.
"Hail plural Unit"—*Celman*.

Even in the immense metropolis there are not more than a score or two, and in the chief places of the kingdom, not a greater number than from one to five of the entire population, who know any thing of the pleasures we are about to describe. To the great majority of readers, therefore, this exposition must possess the grand charm of novelty.

"Nothing could inspire us with greater

delight than to be able to state that that eminent artist E. F. has arrived in safety from Italy, where the contemplation of the great masters has added new powers even to his magic pencil."

"The public will learn with the same heartfelt satisfaction which we feel in announcing it, that the accomplished Miss G. H. has recovered from her indisposition, and will immediately resume her duties in the fashionable world."

"We are at once astonished and entranced by J. K.'s last lecture on the diseases of the bladder. We understand he begins his new course on the 1st of April next."

And so on through the whole alphabet, and the whole circle of literature, arts and sciences.

In the first place, the joys of Editors are very widely spread and general; in fact, they are made the happiest of living creatures—by being requested to publish such intimations as the following, sent to them expressly, as it should seem for their gratification.

"We rejoice to hear that the MS. poem of A. B. is in such a state of forwardness that it may positively be expected to issue from the press this winter."

"It gives, or affords us the highest pleasure to be able to state that Mr. C. D. intends to add another book to his exquisite treatise on morbid affections."

We are, it is true, sometimes *said to be sorry*, but in that case there is invariably a hope attached to us, a land of promise at the end of the desert;—thus

"We are sorry to find that the Rev. L. M. is prevented by the gout from finishing his grand work on the prophecies; but have reason to hope that the delay will be short, and the publication rendered more perfect every day it remains in the hands of its classic author."

"We lament to learn that N. O.'s famous picture of the *Bombardment** of Jerusalem will not grace the ensuing Exhibition; but the lovers of the arts will be consoled with us on being informed that it may be seen at his residence No. 717, next door to the Ophthalmia Hospital in the Regent's Park, and that many sublime touches have recently been added to this masterly composition."

Being compelled ex officio to sympathize in print with all the hypothetical happiness (heaven knows how few in reality!) of Authors, Artists, Players, Lecturers, Publishers, Picture-dealers, Cognoscenti, Exhibitors, Teachers, Fiddlers, and Hunters after popularity of every kind; feeling all

* Why not bombard Jerusalem.

their little troubles, and more than partaking in all their great hopes; watching their motions, as it were, and recording their progress with a *maternal* anxiety; comforting the public when they are not immediately prominent, with the assurance that they will shortly be so, and being enraptured with their stupendous merits when they do come forward with any labour—these are the mere first links of our intimate connexion with every thing in the above lines.

Our opinions are of mighty importance.

After seeing the midnight lamp expire in reading P.'s MSS. preparing for the press, we are rapped out of bed at seven o'clock by Q. determined not to present his Medals to the world without consulting us on the merits (so that we too must "stand the hazard") of the dye. R. invites us to inspect his show-room six miles off, in a miry suburb, before he erects his national monument to the memory of Tom Thumb the Great, our knowledge of the original and historical information rendering our judgment on the subject so truly desirable. Our meals are interrupted, our retirement broken in upon, our most precious time consumed, our very sick-rooms invaded, by the discoverers of curious papers found where they were never lost, the liberal possessors and ready retailers of scientific information which happens to be no news, the writers of poetry according to their own nomenclature, and the projectors of the most immortal schemes that ever an ungrateful world slighted as absurd and ridiculous.

Then the multitude of especial favours that we receive—each in his sphere! Being chosen as the most appropriate channel for a highly (self) interesting communication:—the publishers of long Essays written in haste and in want of our kind correction:—the most excellent Paper for an exposition of the greatest consequence to our readers in the improvement of S. T.'s patent:—the respectable medium for answering U.'s attack on V.'s important letter:—the valuable journal for widely disseminating specimens of W.'s intended publication on a question of universal attraction!

It must be confessed that our enjoyments are occasionally chequered with some slight regrets. We find elegiac poets very hard hearted, and if we affront them, or even pastoral writers, by not immediately inserting their productions, we are sure of a severe scolding, a heavy postage, and anger everlasting. Antiquarians are also obdurate dogs to deal with: if disappointed on the ensuing day of publication, there is no escaping their research and remonstrance. In vain do we bury ourselves in the darkest corner of our study, and en-

trench ourselves behind the lies of our servants "not at home," we are invariably dug out, and suffer exposure. Authors, whom our consciences will not allow us to praise, charge us with prejudice, partiality, corruption, illiberality, malevolence, and all the deadly sins of human nature. Artists are perhaps still more intolerant and greedy of praise. Their appetites for flattery are only equalled by their immeasurable irritability; and woe be to that Critic who does not discover in every daub the colouring of Titan, combined with the grandeur of Michael Angelo; in every plaste-model the fancied fire of Phidias, and the imagined beauty of Praxiteles. Indeed, we have ascertained that most public characters have such capacious stomachs, for applause, that there is no risk of surfeiting them with panegyric; but, on the contrary much danger of being thought churlish and niggardly starlings for not giving enough. Reviews must be puffs—criticisms must observe no blemishes—biographies must make men angels!

Then we are occasionally sore beset with temptations. A pretty poetress has just finished her first attempt, "Stanzas to a favourite Goldfinch;" and with down-east blue eyes, a heaving bosom, and a faltering voice, entreats to see it in print. We are martyred between the *writer* and the *writing*. Such a suppliant, what man can deny—such a composition, what Editor can insert! A philanthropist has a plan for the relief of the poor—have we not charity to give it place? A reformer produces a scheme for remedying all abuses—have we not patriotism to find room for it! An enthusiast would preach mankind into one blessed group of loving brethren—the Sermons are long and perhaps tedious, but surely our humanity cannot reject them!

And it is often in vain to endeavour to elude these applications with, "Your poetry is charming, but it wants a little polishing to fit it for the public eye"—"Will you be so good as make the necessary alterations?" "It would delight us, but take the merit from you, which must not be."—"Oh, I am not self-sufficient, and shall be happy to have my errors rectified." "We will point out two or three slight defects in your exquisite ideas . . . so and so . . . et cetera." The verses are taken to be altered and we are never forgiven.

And then the Stage and its people! Heaven defend us from it and them! The theatre is a bottomless gulf for panegyric; the more that is poured in the more void it appears, and there is no return. One Shakespeare, who knew them well, has told us we had better have a bad epitaph

after our death, than their ill report while we live; and yet there it is avoiding the latter by the sacrifice of truths on the altar of flattery, though we butcher hecatombs. What is the death of a monarch to an actor's taking leave, overcome by his feelings, supported by his friends, and all the audience, who have them, snivelling into their white handkerchiefs! What is the march of a general at the head of a victorious army, to the peregrinations of a third-rate mine through the provinces! As for the great heroes—if Critics do not laud them with more than eastern adulation, woe betide them, their motives are base, and they are the private foes of persons they never saw but on the public stage. Dreading some tragic end to our labours, we dare say no more of these tyrants, who carry the mockery of their profession into their course with real life.

"That is really a fine group, Mr. Sculptor—the attitudes are easy, the pyramidal form studied without affectation, the animals spirited, and the human figures full of nature." "But is there no point at which your admirable judgment could oblige me by suggesting an improvement?" "The whole, we have said, is excellent, yet as no work is absolute faultless, it does seem possible to amend the anatomy of that horse's limbs, and thus improve its position—the armour of one of the knights too is rather heterogeneous, being semi-barbaric, semi-Greek, like the St. George on a *Pistrucci* crown"—"Oh, I beg your pardon, Gentlemen, I am sorry to differ from such superior minds, but I have *particularly* regarded the form and attitude of *that* horse, which is indeed the best part of the design, and the armour, I assure you, is classically accurate." We are doomed ignorant pretenders as soon as our backs are turned, and the monument graces St. Paul's, with a crooked-legged Bucephalus and a painted Piet in an Athenian helmet:—very much on a par with the rest of the national monuments (of want of taste) in that Cathedral.

The Painter is equally solicitous for advice, alias praise, and equally wedded to his own system. "That *sky* is *green*"—Ah! that was necessary for the contrast with these *black* rocks. "The natural colour is *blue*." "Surely you would not have a picture look *black* and *blue*?" "But these trees are heavy and brown." "I must have a neutral tint in that bright sunset."—A picture is entirely yellow, purple, and gold—it is a fine effort of colour. Another has men, women, and babes at the breast, all muscular as Samsons or Herculeses—it is a noble display of anatomical knowledge. A third has men o. stone, and dead chil-

dren of iron-grey—it is the grand gusto; half-tint, and not amenable to the laws of nature! We could swell the catalogue, but might be thought personal.

"This is a new mechanical invention—a fire and water escape, so that you are in no danger in your garret, should your house catch fire, nor in your cellar if it should be flooded. "Observe how the machinery moves." "Yes, in the air, but either fire or water would destroy the very principle of its motion"—"I am sorry that you do not seem to understand the mechanical forces."—"We are sorry that you do not seem to understand the force of our argument"—"It is very easy to object to useful speculations, but not so easy to escape from the terrors of flood or horrors of conflagration!" "Sir, we would rather trust to the resource of Gulliver among the Lilliputians, in both cases, than to your silly machine—Good by tye."

We might dramatize a hundred other scenes in which the situation of the Editors of periodical works invariably resembles that of handsome women—most perseveringly courted, and little attended to when they come to advise. But we have said enough on the subject; and instead of resorting, as the Fair would do, to a curtain lecture, we shall drop the curtain, behind which our readers have had a peep such as they may not have had before.

The Gatherer.

No. XXV.

"I am but a gatherer, and dealer in other men's stuff."

Eclipses for the Year 1819.

TO THE EDITORS.

SIRS.—The insertion of the following observations will oblige one of your constant readers:—

I am surprised why the Almanack writers give an account of only four eclipses for the year 1819, when it is known there will be six; and for the sake of your curious readers I will here prove it.

It is well known to those who understand astronomy, that when at the true conjunction of the sun and moon, the moon's true latitude is less than the sum of the semi-diameter of the earth's disk and penumbra, then the sun must and will be eclipsed. The first eclipse which they have omitted will be of the sun; it will happen on Lady Day, the 25th of March; the true conjunction of the sun and moon will be between eleven and twelve at night:

	I	II
Semidiameter of earth's disk	58	25
Semidiameter of penumbra	32	4
Sum	90	29
Moon's true latitude south desc.	85	43

Difference 4 46 less: shews the sun will then be eclipsed. The other eclipse which they have omitted will be also of the sun; it will be on the 19th day of October; the true conjunction of the sun and moon will be between three and four in the morning:

	I	II
Semidiameter of earth's disk	56	26
Semidiameter of penumbra	31	33
Sum	87	59
Moon's true lat. south asc.	75	1
Difference less 12	58	sun eclips.
	JOHN NORMAN.	

It is to be noticed that although there will be at least four eclipses this year neither of them is visible to us; they will no doubt excite much astonishment and fear in the coast of New Zealand, New Holland, Guinea, California, and Japan, and especially in Madagascar, on the 3d October, where the moon will rise eclipsed, and in the Sandwich Islands it will set eclipsed; it will have the same appearance in Persia, the Caspian Sea, and west of Poland. Whatever appearances the moon ever assumes they are always interesting to the followers of Mahomet.

HORACE.

The singular esteem which some learned critics have always expressed for the works of Horace, became at last so fashionable, that scarce a man who affected the character of a polite scholar ever travelled ten miles from home without an Horace in his pocket. The late E. S. was such an admirer of Horace, that his whole conversation consisted of quotations out of that poet, in which he often discovered his want of skill in the latin tongue, and always his want of taste. But the man whom I looked on (if I may be allowed the expression,) as Horace-mad, was one Dr. Douglas a physician of some note in London; I made an acquaintance with this gentleman on purpose that I might have a sight of his curious library, (if it might be called a library) which was a large room full of all the editions of Horace which had ever been published, as well as the several translations of that author into the modern languages. If there were any other books in this room, as there were a small number, they were only there for the sake of Horace, and were on no other account valuable to

the possessor, but because they contained some parts of Horace which had been published with select pieces or *excerpta* out of other latin authors for the use of schools, or because the translations of some of the odes and satires were printed in miscellanies, and were not to be found any where else. However I must acknowledge that the Doctor understood his author, whom he had studied with great care and application. Amongst other of his criticisms, he favoured me with the perusal of a dissertation on the first ode, and a defence of Dr. Hare's famous emendation of "Te doctrarum," &c. instead of "Me."

VIRGIL.

Although Virgil was a court poet, and a favorite of Augustus, and was not only rewarded but enriched by that Emperor's bounty, yet his principles were republican. He retained a secret veneration for the patriot senators, and abhorred that venality and corruption by which the first Caesar overthrew the liberties of his country, and fixed his usurpation. There are two passages, one in the 6th and the other in the 8th book of the *Aeneid*, which sufficiently prove my assertion. And I have sometimes wondered why Tucca and Varius did not expunge them, out of a compliment to the prince, but it is probable that their principles of government (for they were both men of a distinguished character) were the same as the poet's, whose work they were commissioned to revise.

Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potenter
Imposuit.

Portrait of an ancient Dandy.

It was never forgotten by others, not apparently by himself, that the Lord Chancellor Hatton was brought to Queen Elizabeth's notice by his dancing, and even after he had attained this dignity of Lord Chancellor he laid aside his gown to dance at the wedding of his nephew. The circumstance is pleasantly alluded to by Gray, in the description of Stoke-pogie's house, with which his "Long Story" opens:

Full oft within these spacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave Lord Keeper led the brawls,
The seal and maces danced before him.
His bushy beard and shoo-strings green,
His high-crown'd hat and satin doublet,
Moved the stout head of England's Queen,
Tho' Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.

Instance of Vanity.

Vanitus, a man possessed of more money than sense, called a coach from a stand in London, and throwing himself all along upon the seat, told the coachman to drive

home. "Home sir, exclaimed the astonished driver, where is that your honour pleases to call *home*?" "Bless me coachee, (replied the thing, with apparent surprise) I thought I was directing John my own coachman: it is so seldom I ride in a *haek*." A desire to display a consequence before a low bred man, who can neither know nor care any thing about you, indicates a mind of very narrow dimensions, but a vanity of insufferable extent.

Remarkable Absence.

A very absent divine finding his sight begin to fail, purchased a pair of spectacles, and on the first day of using them preached for a brother clergyman, but was observed to have them at the top of his forehead during the whole sermon. "So you have at last taken to spectacles, Doctor," said a friend after the service. "Yes, returned the unconscious absentee, I found I could not do without them, and I wonder now I never used them till to day."

Reverse of Fortune.

In the papers lately was given the trial of J. Robinson, a cotton spinner, at the Salford quarter sessions, for a conspiracy in conjunction with other cotton spinners, to raise their wages during the late turn-out. This man with his elder brother and two other persons, built that large pile of buildings which stands on the banks of the Irwell at Manchester, still known by the name of Robinson's Factory. In this they carried on an extensive and lucrative business for many years; they also purchased large estates in Yorkshire, and the elder brother commenced building a wall of three miles in extent, round his park and mansion. They failed, however, from over speculation, and the brother who was the principal in the firm is now an inmate of the poor house; the other is reduced to the humble situation of a journeyman spinner.

Manure.

In a letter of Mr. Dinsdale to the editor of the *Annals of Philosophy*, we find a complaint of the ill management of manure by the majority of farmers, which is at once very just and of very old standing. They collect their manure of all descriptions in a corner of the yard, where they suffer it to remain uncovered, and the liquid and most valuable part to be drained away, and to emit exhalations, which however they might benefit the soil, are extremely insalubrious to themselves and their cattle. They even suffer dung to be carted on the land in a raw and unfermented state, there to lie in small heaps, until entirely exhausted of its goodness by the sun and wind. Instead of

this unprofitable practice, they are advised, as they have so long and often been before, to pay more attention to the fermentative process on their dunghills, to stir them more frequently, and to keep them covered that they may not suffer exhaustion by the air. Sods or sward are recommended as the best covering. Dung treated in the superior manner, Mr. D. warrants will prove more powerfully contributory to vegetation, than all the boasted powers of *miricate of soda* (common salt.) The Chinese farmers (undoubted economists in some respects, and arrant bunglers in others) keep their dung in vats or deep trenches well lined, in a constantly liquid state, to obtain which, if they have not sufficient urine, they substitute water. They steep the whole of their seed corn in liquid manure, in order to promote its fecundity, sometimes adding to the steep *nitrate of potash*.

Marriage of Lord —.

The marriage of this eminent Lawyer is not generally known, although it took place so far back as October last, at Gretna-Green. It is certain that little notice of this remarkable event has yet appeared in the public prints. In October his Lordship arrived at Gretna, accompanied by Miss —, the present Lady —, by whom he had had several children out of the pale of wedlock. He was dressed in fashionable female attire, with a large Leghorn bonnet and long veil. On the arrival of the officiating Priest of the Temple of Hymen, his Lordship threw off his dress and appeared in *propria persona*, and the usual ceremony being gone through, the parties were declared man and wife! His Lordship again put on his female vestments, and was on the point of taking his departure, when his son, the Hon. —, made his appearance in a chaise and four; but the knot was tied, and shortly after the new married couple drove off. The bride is about 35 years old; the Noble bridegroom nearly 70. The object of this very extraordinary step is said to be for the purpose of legalising the children of this connection, who, according to Scottish law, cease to be illegitimate on the marriage of their parent at any time.

Shakspeare.

The following very singular reasons have been assigned by Mr. C. Butler, as grounds for a belief that Shakspeare was a Roman Catholic:—

"May the writer premise a suspicion, which, from internal evidence, he has long entertained, that Shakspeare was a Roman Catholic. Not one of his works contains the slightest reflections on Popery; or any of its practices; or any eulogy of the Re-

formation. His panegyric on Queen Elizabeth is cautiously expressed; whilst Queen Catharine is placed in a state of veneration; and nothing can exceed the skill with which Griffiths draws the panegyric of Wolsey. The Ecclesiastic is never presented by Shakespeare in a degrading point of view. The jolly monk, the irregular nun, never appears in his drama. It is not natural to suppose, that the topics on which at that time, those who criminalized Popery loved so much to dwell, must have often solicited his notice, and invited him to employ his muse upon them, as subjects likely to engage the favourable attention, both of the Sovereign and the subject? Does not his abstinence from these justify a suspicion, that a *Popish feeling* withheld him from them? Milton made the gunpowder conspiracy the theme of a regular poem. *Shakspeare is altogether silent on it.*"—Butler's Memoirs of the English Catholics, vol. ii. p. 322.

We will only oppose a single observation to Mr. Butler's "suspicion." Shakspeare was buried at his own desire in a Protestant Church, with this rather ominous inscription, which we recommend to Mr. Butler's perusal:—

Good Friend, for Jesus' sake forbear

To dig the dust inclosed here.

Blest be the Man that spars these stones,

And curst be he that moves my bones.

Welch Indians.

In the Cosmography, written by Peter Heylyn, and printed early in the 17th century, is the following paragraph relative to the first discovery of America:—"Finally, in the History of Wales, writ by David Powell, it is reported that Madoc, the son of Owen Gwineth, Prince of Wales, of purpose to decline engaging in a civil war raised in that estate, in the year 1170, put himself to sea, and after a long course of navigation came into this country, where, after he had left his men, and fortified some places of advantage in it, he returned home for more supplies, which he carried with him in ten barks; but neither he nor they were looked after by the rest of the nation. To which some add, that there is still some smattering of the Welsh or British tongue to be found amongst them; as that a bird with a white head is called Pengwin and the like; in which regard some sorry statesmen went about to entitle Queen Elizabeth unto the sovereignty of these countries. Others, more wise, dissuaded from that vain ambition, considering that Welshmen, as well others, might be cast upon those parts by force of tempest, and easily implant some few words of their own among the people there inhabiting. And though I must

needs say for the honour of Wales, that they have more grounds for what they say, when those which look for this new world in the Atlantis of Plato, the Atlantick Islands of Aristotle and Plutarch, or the discoveries of Hanno the Carthaginian; yet I am not so far convinced of the truth thereof, the use of the mariner's compass being not so ancient (without which such a voyage could not be performed), but that I may conclude with more satisfaction, that this country was unknown to former ages."

Saffron supposed to prevent Sea Sickness.

M. Cadet, who spent part of the summer of 1817 in London, mentions that when he crossed the channel from Calais to Dover, he observed an English gentleman with a bag of Saffron suspended over his stomach. On enquiring the reason, he was told by the gentleman that it was a practice which he always followed when crossing the channel, because it preserved him from sea sickness. The remedy was found out, he said, in the following way. A small merchant, who had occasion to make frequent voyages, was always tormented with sea sickness when on ship-board. One day he embarked, after purchasing a pound of saffron, which he put under his shirt in order to avoid paying duty for it. He escaped without experiencing any sea sickness, though the sea was rough. Ascribing this lucky escape to the saffron, he communicated his discovery to several of his friends, who made repeated trials of the remedy, and always with success.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS

or

Benevolence.

— Homo sum:

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.

Some few dayssince the General Quarterly Meeting of the Pension Society for the relief of the decayed Artizans, Mechanics, and their Widows, was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The room appropriated to this proceeding was nearly filled by respectable persons, many of whom were ladies.

The Lord Mayor took the Chair, and after the minutes of a former meeting had been read, they proceeded to the order of the day.

The Lord Mayor then addressed the company, and read a letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, expressive of his satisfaction at the progress of the institution. The letter was followed by very loud applause.

It was a pleasing reflection, observed the Lord Mayor, that the greatest characters in this country were daily found among them, promoting every effort to benefit the objects of charity. Adverting to the proceedings of the Institution, he said that they had charitably placed on the Pension List a most respectable decayed mechanic, 79 years of age, another of 66, a woman of 80, and a woman of 60. They had bestowed bread on six persons, all of the most respectable characters. He expressed a hope that he should have the pleasure of seeing this charity extended, and many more persons provided for. He called upon them to exert their zeal, and to spare no pains to accomplish the object they all had in view—Loud applause.

The Secretary then reported the state of Subscriptions since the establishment of the institution in February last, and after the election of Directors and other routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The object of the above Institution is to relieve distressed artizans and mechanics, upwards of 60 years of age, by a pension of 13*l.* per annum, and poor widows of such persons with 7*l.* 16*s.* payable by the Directors of their Monthly Meetings. The pensioners are elected by ballot.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY, AND REDUCTION OF POORS' RATES.

It is hoped that the attention of the Legislature will be attracted to the impolitic duty of 5*s.* a thousand imposed upon draining-bricks: as this duty is paid in an early stage of the process of making, it is levied equally upon those which are spoilt as upon those which prove fit for use. This tax is, therefore, a greater obstruction to the progress of agricultural improvement than might be supposed by those who judge only from the rate of its assessment: moreover, losses must be more frequent if the bricks are manufactured without the usual buildings, and under the superintendence of an individual only wanting a supply for his own purposes, than if the business were conducted upon an extensive scale, professedly with a view to sale. But where draining-tiles are not within a reasonable distance, it is contemplated that each proprietor may burn upon his own premises as many draining-bricks as are required for his estate. By adopting this method, the expence of carriage (a most material consideration) will be avoided; and, while poors' rates will be reduced, and employment be diffused amongst the lower orders in making bricks and in land-draining, the value of property

will be greatly augmented by the improvement. It would also appear to have been an oversight, to levy a duty upon draining-bricks, since draining-tiles are exempt from duty on account of their utility for agricultural drainage; the same reasons which are urged in favour of exempting draining-tiles from duty are equally applicable to draining-bricks; and as the latter requires less skill, and no building, the work may be resorted to as an employment for the poor in any part of the country where clay is to be found, and therefore is the more entitled to the exemption.

Bible Societies.

The cause of the British and Foreign Bible Society has very particularly flourished in the western counties in England, during the past year. Numerous Bible Associations have been formed, and attended with the most happy circumstances of success amongst the different classes of the poor. The Earl of Liverpool, when travelling in the West, in the course of the past Summer, observed that, he was persuaded, from accurate observation upon facts, more advantage was to be expected in regard to the amelioration of the character, circumstances, and morals of the poor of this country, from the influence of the Bible Associations, than from any other project which had been suggested. As such, that he in common with several other principal Members of the Cabinet, hoped to see the universal establishment of these Societies, being fully convinced of their manifest tendency to improve both the temporal and moral condition of the national population.

The Labouring Poor.

Mr. Arthur Young, in a letter dated Bradford Hall, Sept. 2, 1816, says, "In the counties of Rutland and Lincoln, the practice is to attach land to cottages, sufficient to support that number of cows which the cottager is able to purchase; they are tenants to the chief landlords, and not sub-tenants to the farmers; yet these latter are very generally friends to the system: well they may be so, for the poor rates are next to nothing when compared with such as are found in parishes wherein this advantageous system is not established. In the late minute inquiries made by the Board of Agriculture into the state of the labouring poor throughout the kingdom, many persons were written to, who reside in the districts where this system is common; and it was found by their replies, that the practice stands the test of present distress, as well as it supported the opposite difficulties of extreme scarcity.—It is much to be

regretted, that so admirable an example is not copied in every part of the kingdom. In those counties where no such practice is met with, it is very rare indeed to meet a labourer who has saved any money, their reliance is entirely on the parish, and their present earnings dissipated in the alehouse. Not so in Lincolnshire; the men who wish to marry save their money to buy cows? and girls who wish to have husbands take the same means to secure them. Sobriety, industry, and economy are thus secured, and children are trained from their infancy to the cultivation of gardens and attending cattle, instead of starving with unemployed spinning wheels. No subject can better deserve the attention of men of considerable landed property. If some change of management, decisive in its nature, do not take place, poors' rates will continue to increase, till they will absorb the whole landed revenue of the kingdom."

For the Encouragement of Industry, and reduction of Poors' rates.

The public we doubt not will have much gratification in learning that the Committee for the Encouragement of industry, and reduction of Poors' rates are daily receiving communications of the greatest importance, from every part of the country. Two much praise cannot be bestowed on the indefatigable exertions of *Mr. Benjamin Wills*, the Secretary of the Committee. The Meetings of the Committee, it may be useful to state, are held at the Kings Head, Poultry.

New Lanark, Jan. 15 1819.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the re-establishment in this village of the practical system of kindness, to supersede the necessity for punishment, introduced by *Mr. Owen*, the inhabitants to commemorate a day which secured to them so many well-devised means of improvement and enjoyment, spent the evening as usual in rejoicings of various kinds. They commenced, on a signal being given, by an almost instantaneous illumination of the whole village, which, placed in the romantic valley, produced an extraordinary effect, and from the distant hills appeared like enchantment. It continued about two hours, during which the village band played national airs in the area belonging to the infant school, which is in the middle of the establishment. When these ceased, seven of the public rooms were thrown open, for the amusement of the population, and it was soon found that five would scarcely accommodate those who wished to join the merry dance, and two of them were filled with young persons of both

sexes, from 10 to 14 years of age. Refreshments were served to the whole of them, and the dancing rooms contained between ten and eleven hundred. The old and young were neat and clean, and without disorder or confusion of any kind, they appeared to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. But the unaffected good humour and happiness which prevailed throughout the evening cannot be imagined by those who have not seen young persons in this situation in life, trained on a principle of kindness without any fear of punishment. No one could witness it without wishing that others could be permitted to enjoy similar advantages.

Account of the Harmonites.

The Dutch Society, formed by *Frederick Rap*, a Minister of the Gospel, settled some years ago in the Western part of Pennsylvania, made extensive improvements on lands they purchased at a reduced price, built a town with a number of good brick houses, which they called Harmony. They also planted a vineyard, made wines, &c. established almost all kinds of mechanism, and cultivated the land very extensively as their Society increased. Many of their Dutch friends joined them in a few years and placed all their property into the hands of *Frederick Rap*, their spiritual teacher, leader, and protector. They willingly submitted to his government and laws, which they delighted in. All their property, like that of Shakers, was one common stock, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked of such as joined them in a destitute situation. Their discipline was strict, prohibiting them from keeping bad company, drinking ardent spirits, or marrying; all which they considered sinful.

Their society becoming large, and the climate not suiting for their vineyards, they made extensive purchases of land on the Wabash, in the state of Indiana, where they are making rapid improvements. They have lately sold property to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of which, it is said, they have upwards of two millions of dollars in gold and silver. They have purchased upwards of one hundred thousand acres of land on the Wabash, at two dollars per acre, which from their industry and neatness of improvements will no doubt in a few years be worth from twenty to fifty dollars per acre. Their town is called New Harmony.—The climate is well suited to vineyards, and they will doubtless soon be able to supply that country with the best of wines, malt liquor, &c. All kinds of mechanical business will be carried on as before. This will greatly improve that part of the State,

and of course render the adjoining lands more valuable. Persons therefore who wish to remove to that state, will do well to make their purchases soon, as the numerous emigrants to that country will soon take up all the unoccupied land, or at least greatly raise its value. From exploring the western country, and hearing the different opinions of the people, I am induced to believe that Indiana is the most desirable state west of the Alleghany. Its climate is healthy, its soil productive, and its laws salutary.

ON PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

The following observations are so interesting and relate so immediately to a subject of the first moral and political importance—the punishment of death—that we insert them with pleasure.

We are not advocates for exciting an improper commiseration for the criminal, for bestowing upon delinquency that share of public attention—we had almost said *favour*, which is withheld from virtuous poverty and unavoidable misfortune. It is one of the worst effects of the existing system that it tends to merge our horror and indignation for the crime in pity for the culprit, and to hinder our acquiescence in the administration of justice. The disproportion of the sentence to the guilt of the offender, in cases where the punishment of death is awarded to crimes without violence, is so revolting to humanity, that it renders the best part of society conspirators in their hearts against the laws of their country. 'They who would rejoice at the correction of a thief are yet shocked at the thought of destroying him. His crime sinks to nothing compared with his misery, and severity defeats itself by exciting pity.'

Respect for the laws is, next to religious principle, by far the most important and salutary restraint upon human passions that can be brought to act upon a civilized community; it is in fact the chief bond which holds society together. The fear of punishment is but remotely concerned in producing this subordination to law: in the absence of other restraints of a moral nature, this fear is found wholly ineffectual to deter from the dreadful venture of setting the consequences of crime at defiance. That which is of all dreadful things the most dreadful—*death*, is daily encountered with a hardihood which leaves no room for surprise, that even when arrayed in all the terrific ceremonial of punishment, the fear of death should scarcely be effectual to re-

press the misdirected spirit of enterprise, much less to control the inveterate habits of the hardened and the desperate. 'There is no passion in the mind of man so weak,' remarks Lord Bacon, 'but it mates and masters the fear of death.' Certainly hanging is not punishment enough, is not terrible enough, to ensure obedience to the laws. Torture is not enough, it has been tried and proved to be not enough to overcome the bold contempt which, in the absence of moral fear, is felt by the offender towards his judges, whose utmost vengeance can, he knows, but wrest from him his life. Respect for the laws is a very different principle, and one more deeply seated in our nature than this animal fear: it springs from a sense of justice, and from the conscious need of that protection which the laws alone can afford. Conscience and self-interest are alike implicated in our solicitude for the maintenance of their authority; and punishment, when conformable to our ideas of what the laws justly require as the sanction of that authority, is viewed with unmixed approbation, not only as the proper mark of infamy set upon the offence, but as the pledge of our own safety.

This respect for the laws is found to be in many instances not totally destroyed, even where the fear of punishment has not sufficed to deter from the commission of crime. Often the culprit will acknowledge the equity of his sentence, and his acquiescence in the law by which he suffers is, in such cases, followed by a salutary contrition for the wrong he has done to society. This idea of punishment, as a thing deserved and right, being once destroyed, no degree of severity will impart to the sanction of the law the force of a moral restraint. Punishment becomes efficient as a preventative of crime, chiefly as it contributes to render crime itself infamous, by striking in with the secret decision of conscience, and proclaiming before the world what the offender himself dreads to hear as the anticipated sentence of the tribunal of God. But when the penalty is as excessive as its execution is uncertain, it is not very likely that either the moral fear, or the servile dread of punishment, will be very efficacious in preventing crime. Could any expedient be devised, more directly adapted to divest of all its impressive majesty, the awful ceremonial of doom than the practice of our criminal courts, where the audience are accustomed to hear the sentence of death passed upon their fellow creatures, upon whom it is never intended to be executed, upon whom the spectators know that it is never intended

to be executed, while the culprit himself is confident that it is merely a piece of legal form.

A very striking instance of the gross impropriety of this practical fiction was on one occasion referred to in the House of Commons, by an honourable member who had himself been an eye witness of the scene. Upon the home circuit some years ago, a young woman was tried for having stolen to the amount of forty shillings in a dwelling house. It was her first offence, and was attended by many circumstances of extenuation. The prosecutor appeared as he stated, from a sense of duty, the witnesses very reluctantly gave their evidence, and the jury still more reluctantly their verdict of guilty. It was impossible not to observe the interest excited in the court. The Judge passed sentence of death. She instantly fell lifeless at the bar. Lord Kenyon whose sensibility was not impaired by the sad duties of his office, cried out in great agitation from the bench, "*I don't mean to hang you; will nobody tell her I don't mean to hang her?*" 'I then felt,' continued the honourable relater of the fact, 'as I now feel that this was passing sentence, not upon the prisoner but upon the law. I ask whether an English Judge ought to be placed in a situation where it is imperative upon him to pass sentence of death, when he has not the remotest intention to order the sentence to be carried into execution.'

Original Poetry.

LINES TO THE YEAR 1818.

Peace to thee still!—tho' through thy devious way,
Few gleams of light have cheered my lurid day;
Few hours were happy, and few hopes fulfill'd,
Fate made me sport, and hurl'd me where she will'd.
Thy vernal season gave no spring to me,
Thy yellow ripeness no emblossom'd tree,
On whose rich branch, faint hopes might yet recline—
Thy harvest plenty, saw no plenty mine,
Thy brumal blasts—of all thy pow'r alone
Pictur'd my fate:—but these,—with thee are—
—gone!

What toil, what pain, what visions or designs
Alternate press'd me, through thy changing signs,
What days of sorrow, and what nights of care,
What storms endur'd, what yielding to despair,
What torturing day thoughts, and what broken sleep,
What frenzy—houseless,—yet not known to weep—

When drizzling rain—and vice tormented stroll,
Cros'd on my path—and fired my tumult soul.
What vain attempts to reason want to sense,
What doubts and cavils at Omnipotence—
What harrowing feelings, vultures each to each,
Without one balm, one anodyne to reach
The gangrenous wounds felt at the bosoms core,
When pride kept watch at misery's equalid door,
And all the world beside—the leaden throng
Cull'd pleasures flower amid the flow of song—
Felt all the bliss that love returned imparts,
And all the sunshine of enraptured hearts,
The friendly welcome—and the quistretch'd hand,
The joy—bright eye that all can understand—
The thousand somethings that give life its charm
To which we cling—to which our feeling's warm;
But left of these, complaint were now in vain—
To bear in secret is voluptuous pain!
And little boots it—now with thee iurn'd
To tell what hopes, or fears my bosom burn'd,
Lost in the grave, to which all haste apace,
The instinct animal—as the reasoning race.
But if chagrin'd with thee and with thy way,
There may be some who felt thy kindlier sway—
Some who embarking in the tempest sea
Of chart-less, yet desired philosophy—
Have reached the haven which they eager sought,
And homeward turning—joyous tidings brought:
Some too who reckless of thy flying pace
In sloth consumed their few important days,
Thou may'st have summoned e'er 'twas yet too late,
Inspir'd to rise, and shun their perilous fate—
Woke into transport, grateful to above,
And vow'd henceforth to walk in peace and love!
There may be some to whom thy reign was mild,
Whose star rose brightly—and at setting smil'd,
Who sprung from want—above their fellows tow'r'd,
Met thousands' envy—but in fortune flower'd,
Looked on earth's crowd—as crowds should ever be,
Alike offensive to the wise and free,
Fickle and foaming, turbulent and still,
Like veering winds—that sleep or rage at will,
The slaves of passion—impulse, or of state,
Dangerous alike in triumph or defeat!
There may be some a trusty friend whov'e found,
Friend! once to me how grateful was the sound
Like music breathing o'er the listening stream,
Sweet as young love in sympathy's first dream!
Warm as devotion fired, by beauty's touch,
Kind as compassion, and more constant much!
But now whose memory like the twilight ray,
Melts into night—and vanishes away—
Leaves not a trace, or if a trace it leave
That wounds life's peace—or blesses, to deceive!
Friend! oh what insult in the hackney'd name,
Our natures glory—and our natures shame,
A loitering insect—with a painted breast,
A travelling swallow, seeking wintryness,

A bane—a bliss—an honor, a disgrace,
A saintly Proteus only to be base—
An idol worshipped only to destroy
Life's discord—harmony, life's grief and joy!
Strange compound—friend!—I loath the once
loved name,
Its sound, its mention, may its thought brings
shame,
Tho' once twas mine—to prize man's friendship
high,
And in my heart to fold it: 'twas the eye
Thro' which life's visions all in bliss were seen,
Teil's resting place—and sorrows heast of green,
The ambrosial dew to nourish all that live,
The source of hope—and all that Heaven
could give!

A sound—a joy, that in one syllable
Gave more than language e'er combin'd to tell!
But fond idolater at th' alluring shrine,
Too easy trusting—it was early mine,
To meet just vengeance from that steel of
thine,
Not hardened in the furnace—for such part,
But by cold frowns—and slights that reach the
heart,
By many a shrug, and eye-lash curl'd—and look,
I'd rather feed the unsparing worm than—
brook,
By—but 'tis pass'd: the name shan't cheat again,
It once lent joy—now welcome be its pain!
Peace to thee still! whate'er thy wrongs to me,
There have been thousands blessed by thine
and thee,
Some exile homeward may his course have bent,
Joy in his eye, and in his heart content,
His featherly step—as light as dews that rest
On flowers that blush and bloom for beauty's
breast—
That by surprise his early friends and sire,
Mourning his fate around their chirping fire,
May hail in speechless agony of joy,
Their unexpected, but their long—loved boy!
Perhaps some *Kalia* timorous, fair and young,
The village pride, and boast of every tongue,
With lips and looks, as ripe for wedded bliss,
As fondling ivy, when the elm 'twill kiss—
With jetty locks that veil her snow-white breast,
And eyes that tell, what words had never ex-
press'd—
Perhaps to her—that long in secret sigh'd,
O'er vows by *Laura* pledged her as his bride,
E'er yet he ploughed the oceans billowy tide,
But now forlorn, or wan from brooding thought,
Some distant gleams of joy thou mayst have
brought,
Some guardian stem, to prop the drooping
flow'r,

E'er pluck'd by fate, in some diast'rous hour,
Some kindly ray—to light life's weary scene—
And give in *Laura* all he once had been,
A faithful swain! by destiny remov'd,
Too long from home, from friends, and her
he lov'd,
But in her arms once more, to live and die—
His bliss her smile;—her all, his smiles reply!
And bounteous still to many a labouring elf,
Without one thought beyond the bounds of
self—

Thou mayst have yielded all he wish'd of good,
By night repose—by day, small toil and food,
A pipe and glass at festival or wake;
For wife some treat—and for his boys a cake!

And unconfined to bounties, such as these,
Thou mayst have soothed the pay of grief to
ease,
Have lightened sorrow to the widowed heart,
Ed orphan babes—and played a father's part!
Led blushing maidens to the nuptial shrine,
Warmed their young pulse, and taught them
how divine,
To pluck the arrow from afflictions breast,
And lend to wedded joy its chieftest zest;
Their offspring in the path of Heaven to place,
Doves to their mates—and glory to their race!

And unforgetful too of nobler ends,
Thou mayst have men link'd with their kind as
friends,
Have patriots fired to seek their country's good
By virtuous laws—and virtuous means pursu'd.
Have check'd for e'er, the march of giant war,
Sought nations peace—and giv'n its guardian
star,
Bade arts advance, the sciences revive,
And drooping geniu—o'er its ashes live!
Wreath'd merits urn, with flow'r's that mark
thy care,
Greenly to bloom—and live immortal there!

What rapid strides to wisdom and to truth,
Thou mayst have made, amid our frolic youth,
What light held out, to teach the waxen mind
The march of thought—and in its progress find,
That vice however prosperous brings decay,
And glory fades like mists before the day—
That human knowledge, ample as earth's scope,
Is only useful, when it clings to hope,
And firms our bliss in him—whose endless
reign,
Shall be the measure of the bliss we'll gain,
If in our earth's sojourn—his path were trod,
And prov'd as th' image of the Christian's God!
What various blessings to the world's vast
throng,
Thou mayst have brought, how many a theme
for song,
What mirth and joy entwining pleasures glass,
What juicy goblets it was thine to pass—
What sportive dance to *Monus*'s merry sons,
What laughing jest, and jollity that crowns,
The humble recreations of the poor;—
What mirthless welcomed at the muses' door,
What strains 'twas thine to give them, and
what spell,
O'er all;—is more than verse like mine can tell!

Peace to thee still! and may the nascent year,
Not wheel less kindly through its changing
sphere,
May every tear 'twas thine to start—and sigh
By that which follows be repaid with joy—
And joy continu to delight and bless,
All who can feel the warmth of happiness!
May the full horn be spread throughout the
land,
And meek ey'd peace, with all her virtuous
band;

Watch o'er our isle—and crime and faction
brave,
Freedom her all and her friend—the wave !
May (too vain wish) mankind contention flee,
And live for th' interest of humanity !

CONRAD.

TO THE MEMORY OF MY FRIEND.

A — C —,

Oh ! weep not his fate, tho' untimely his fall ;
His deeds still shall live, and his mem'ry recall
Some scenes of the past ; while th' sword on
his head
Its dews in compassion, a requiem shall shed !
Nor rude be the tongue, that descants o'er his
doom ;
The gentlest and bravest must bend to the
tomb—
His years tho' not brilliant—not idly had flown,
His spring-time was gloom, and his summer
is—gone !

His life's closing hour was yet soft as the breath
Of summer eve fading in night o'er the heath—
To sleep from its labor—like nature to rest,
And wake with the “ morrow”—both blessing
and bless'd.

Tho' unrefined he lies, yet one friend to his worth,
Now wreaths this rude garland, to deck his
cold earth ;
Whilst fate o'er his path-way, once strewing
but care,
Now gives him the hope, which he wrung from
despair.

London, Nov. 1818.

F. M.

LINES

ADDRESSED TO A LADY ON HER BIRTH-DAY,
ACCOMPANIED BY AN ORNAMENTAL COMB
FOR HER HAIR !

What gift that's worthy can I make,
For sweet Miss Mary Ann to take—
I'd gladly give some Jewel rare,
To ornament her nut brown Hair
But Jewels she's already got—
Two Brilliant in her Head I wot,
Which indicate that there you'll find,
What “ far surpasses show”—the Mind !
Yet some small Tribute I would pay
On this return of natal Day,
Some thing of use as well as show
A Comb appears, quite “ *comme il faut* ”
Tho' Teeth it has, it will not bite
Yet keeps the Hair both smooth and tight ;
And tho' it neither speaks nor sees
You surely may discern with ease,
In spite of idle, vain pretence,
It very near approaches *Sense* !

BRAINS.

A FRAGMENT.

We toil and fret our life-time through,
For praise or fame that quickly flies,
Nor think that all, like morning's dew,
Shines for an hour—then fades and dies !

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Oh, did we in our youthhood's prime,
But learn the wise and only lore—
To bend our thoughts to after-time,
Content were our's, for evermore !
But, lur'd by gay and phantom shades,
We urge our way as feelings lead ;
Nor dream the brightest glory fades ;
That worms will on our greatness feed.

But yet, perhaps, 'tis fated so !
And while on earth we're doom'd to toil,
The belief is sweet—that deeds below
May flourish in a kindlier soil !
And after all, when life is o'er,
And cold, among our sires we sleep,
Some vision may those scenes restore,
Which love and virtue blooming keep.

X. Y. Z.

TO KALIA.

Tho' *Kalia*, love, thou art afar,
Whilst Want's dear eye looks on my lot,
And with the leaden world I war,
Thy form and worth are unforget.
'Mid all my woes, one sigh to thee
Is worth a world of joy beside ;
I'm still the child of minstrelsy,
And want or care in vain may chide.
Life has its cares,—it still has bliss,
But only that which *Kalia* gives ;
As oft as mem'ry grants the kiss,
On which alone her Lara lives.

'Tis not, my girl, because to day
We meet not, that we love the less ;
The hour will come, when we may say,
How absence adds to happiness !
Our fates may bid us still to part,
And wealth impose its severing chain,
But love still rules the faithful heart,
And whispers Hope—“ we'll meet again.”
Perhaps, by others' eye impress'd,
Thy heart may wander far from me,
But, *Kalia*, lips by *Lara* press'd,
Will tell if thou act faithlessly.
Yet, lovely girl, I cannot dream
That pride or wealth could alter thee ;
Whose pow'r but like the moonlight beam,
Dies as it falls, tho' shiningly.
And still, tho' fate may bid us part,
And wealth impose its severing chain,
Yet Love, that rules the faithful heart,
Still whispers Hope—“ we'll meet again.”

LARA.

To C — E — G —

Accept, dear maid, this gift of mine—
“ Affection,” pow'r supreme, divine !
From whose sweet source on earth doth flow,
All that is best of Heaven below.
To thy young mind, oh may it prove
The guide to future virtuous love !
And in thy love, thy choice be bless'd
With one, whose love thou lov'st the best :
And when a wedded wife become,
May bliss reign o'er thy peaceful home.

W. H — g — th.

F

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS
IN INDIA.

—
CALCUTTA.

HINDOO FESTIVAL: DEATH.

The Festival of *Rut'h Jattra* was held on Monday the 18th July, on which occasion four men were unfortunately crushed to death under the wheels of the *Rut'h*. Whether this was a voluntary sacrifice, or the effect of accident, has not been ascertained. The body of a fifth was also entangled among the wheels, and was with difficulty extricated from that perilous situation.

AJMERE: TOWN AND FORT, DESCRIBED.

"The Town, Fort, and district of Ajmere were surrendered to Brigadier Knox on the 9th of June. This is a very important acquisition, in every point of view. It removes the Mahrattas, and their influence completely from Rajpootana, and will give that devoted Country an opportunity of recovering its prosperity under the protection and benign influence of the British Government. From its commanding position it is a military post of much consequence, guarding the route across the desert by Bickanere and Maultaum. It also opens a direct and safe intercourse from the provinces of Agra and Delhi with Guzerat.—Poker, the celebrated place of Hindoo worship, where one of the principal Horse fairs in Hindooostan was formerly held, is close to Ajmere, and no doubt will soon be re-established,—at this the very best description of saddle, carriage and Cavalry Horses were formerly procured, viz. the Jungle Tazee, the Cutch and Cutieawar horses; also horses from Dumann, a district west of the Indus, from Kabul, Kandahar, Persia and Tartary. The people who bring down these horses will naturally carry back the value, in the produce of the provinces of Hindooostan,—hence we may fairly hope to see in the course of a few years, Ajmere become a great and flourishing commercial city. An event however has lately taken place, which may retard the accomplishment of this gratifying prospect:—the City of Maultaum and the country around it, has for some years been governed by an Afghan chieftain, who paid only a nominal obedience to the King of Kabul: it was the interest of this Chief to keep upon good terms with the British Government; and had his power continued, there is no doubt but he would have encouraged and

protected as far as he was able, the intercourse across the desert with Kabul, Persia and Tartary.

Runjeet Singh, the Sikh Chief of Lahore, has long been desirous of obtaining possession of Maultaum; and though several time foiled, he has lately succeeded. The Nabob who defended it was killed, and the town and district is now completely in the possession of the Seikhs; and as they have shut up the intercourse through the Punjab with the Northern nations of Asia, they will no doubt follow the same policy with the route across the desert; hence all intercourse with these Nations will be completely cut off, except by the sea port of Curratchy and Belochistan. Mettoreh, July 4. 1818.

MADRAS,

HORSE STEALING.

The following charge will shew that the native Hindoos are not deficient in the tricks of finished knavery, and natural Genius: or, that they have made the most laudable! proficiency in the dexterous professions, under European tutors and example.

Abdul Kawder, was charged with the offence of horse stealing—a very novel offence in this country—but which is made a capital felony by Stat. 1st Ed. 6. c. 12, 2d and 3d Ed. 6. c. 35 and 31 Eliz. c. 12—on account of the great difficulty of guarding this species of property and the great facility with which it is carried beyond the reach of the owner. It appears in the present case, that the prisoner on the 15th April last, came to the prosecutor, who is a horse dealer at Madras, and told him there was a person at Triplicane, one of the Nabob's people, who wanted to purchase a horse; in consequence of which, the prosecutor delivered a horse with a saddle on it to his own horse keeper, with special directions to him not to deliver the horse to the supposed purchaser, without receiving the price which he set on it, which was thirty Star Pagodas; and to accompany the prisoner to Triplicane, and bring back either the horse or the price. However, it appeared, that the prisoner as soon as he got near the Government Gardens, contrived to mount the horse, and rode away with him, telling the horse keeper, in whose charge he was, that he would go to the supposed purchaser and bring him the price; and desired him to wait there till he returned; but instead of that it appeared, that the prisoner immediately went and sold the saddle to a Fackier, at Triplicane, for four rupees, and took off the horse to the Zillah of Chittore, where he sold him

to one Syed Meeram, in whose possession he was found, for three pagodas and a half, and never returned to the horse keeper, who waited for him a day and night at the Government Gardens: and the prisoner having absconded from his usual dwelling was at length, after several days' search taken in the Zillah of Chittore.

UNCOMMON WEATHER: THE EPIDEMIC.

The same extraordinary weather continues to prevail on this Coast, which has been experienced for the last six weeks. The Country has been literally inundated with rain, and the Rivers, both to the Northward and Southward, are as much out as during the Moussoons. Meanwhile we are happy to learn that Madras continues as healthy as during the same season of any former period, and we are glad to add the same of Bombay. It is with pleasure also we mention that by letters which have been received from the Northward during the week, it appears, that the accounts of the *Cholera Morbus* are of rather a more favorable nature. At *Joulia*, the malady had so much abated that sanguine hopes were entertained that it would soon disappear altogether. The Epidemic is said to have reached Poonah, but few deaths had been occasioned by it. So much has been written on the subject of the cure of this disorder, in the last *ten or twelve* months, that we apprehend it must ere this be pretty well understood, and require no further elucidation; for if the many hundred elaborate letters prescribing a proper treatment for it have not yet effected that object, we must conclude this Epidemic to be invincible, and above the common controul of the science of Medicine. *Madras, August 11.*

BOMBAY.

WIDOW NOT BURNED.

We are rejoiced to learn, that, through the influence of the Resident at Baroda Futeh Sing's favourite wife was prevailed upon not to sacrifice herself on the funeral pile of her husband; an example, which we trust, will have its influence in checking, and ultimately abolishing that horrid practice, wherever the influence of the British Government may predominate.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

We should be happy to report the cessation, or at least, the abatement of the disorder that has lately visited several districts of the Indian territory; but the fact is otherwise. We have perused several opinions as to the cause and origin of this disease; but none that are beyond

controversy. The mode of treatment, also, is varied, according to the opposite theories of the practitioners; but, none has hitherto been so fortunate as to discover a specific.

Bombay Gazette—July 22, 1818.

The *Cholera Morbus*, we are concerned to hear has broken out with great violence at Jauhah and Aurungabad, and the number of fatal cases we regret to say have been numerous. At Vizagapatam, Nelsuply and the greater part of the eastern coast of the Peninsula it has committed dreadful ravages, and as it appears to be characterized by properties peculiarly epidemic, we are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers, many judicious remarks, that have been kindly furnished us, relative to a disease that has been so fatal to the native population in different parts of India, and it is confidently hoped that should we not possess the means of arresting its progress, yet the precautions taken by the faculty may be such as to ensure at least the most prompt Medical assistance, and for this purpose, we have been requested to suggest, the propriety of erecting Palls, or Sheds, in different parts of the Bazaars, and Villages, where native assistants may be always at hand to administer relief. We agree most heartily with our Brother Editor, that more attention to cleanliness among the natives even of the Presidency, is most desirable, and to effect so praiseworthy an object, (now become so imperious) with the least possible delay, we doubt not that the Magistrates' attentions, and exertions, will be applied to the promotion of that object.

Letters from Jauhah State, that no less than thirty nine of the Royal Scots, have fallen victims to the *Cholera*, besides a number of natives.

We are extremely sorry to state that our letters from Nagpore of the beginning of June represent the sickness, that is now prevailing in that part of India, to be of a very serious and alarming nature. This disorder, which of course has received the name of *Cholera Morbus*, first appeared in the camp of Colonel Adams on the 36th ultimo, the day on which his corps reached Nagpore. On that day fifteen Sepoys and a great number of camp followers died of it. The inhabitants of Nagpore had been suffering from it grievously, for a fortnight before Colonel Adams reached the Capital, and the mortality among them is stated by our intelligent correspondent as at the rate of 25 per diem.

The pestilence has nearly depopulated the beautiful valley of the Nerbuddah, and

t has spread all over Berar; our hospitals are completely crowded, and a most heart-rending sight it is, that presents itself in them; the groans of the dying—the lamentations of the friends of those already gone, and the doolies crowding to the place with fresh victims, has an awful effect, which can better be conceived than described. Dr. Corbyn's practice was adopted at first, but without success, and hence doubts are entertained of its infallibility; and I think on fair grounds. As to Dr. Tytler's 'New Rice Theory,' if it has not yet been overthrown, we have here proof positive of its **erroneousness**. Neither the **sepoy**s nor camp-followers use rice of any kind, nor **wilt** they **do** it where **Ottas** is procurable; as it always is here; and the Madras Sepoys who prefer rice as much as our's dislike it, have not, I believe suffered near so much. It appears to me to differ considerably from what it was described to be, in the various discussions upon it. The vomiting is easily subdued, and is never as had been described. Besides, the patient throws up almost pure water in general, free from the least tincture of bile. Those afflicted with it, are in the **extremest** torture you can conceive, and cry out that their whole inside is burning, particularly the liver; and it is always preceded by pains in the head, stomach and limbs. I hope our medical gentlemen will make their opinions and practice public, because it appears, there are several peculiarities in the disease now raging. That it is not infectious is proved beyond a doubt, for the officers daily visit the hospitals several times, touching and conversing with the sick, and feel no bad effects from this exercise of their humanity.

PERSIA BY WAY OF INDIA.
EUROPEAN ARTIST, FAVOURED BY THE

SHAH.

Sir Robert Ker Porter, the once celebrated Panoramic artist, who since married a Russian Lady of rank, purposes, in the course of his travels in Persia, to visit Bushire, for the purpose of explaining some remains of an ancient architecture in its vicinity. He has been favoured with an audience, by his Persian Majesty and has been permitted to take a full length, likeness, of that august individual, he will shortly return to St. Petersburg *via* Tabriz.

HONOURS REJECTED.

Eskander Khan, a Persian nobleman, of the Court of the Prince of Fars, attended by an Arab Shaikh, of some influence, bearing an honorary dress and sword, from

his Royal highness to the Shaikh of Bahrain; lately returned disguised with their reception, and wholly unsuccessful in the objects of their mission. The Shaikh accepted the dress and its accompaniment, but declined acknowledging the supremacy of Persia, by either paying the most trifling tribute, or allowing the coin of the island to bear the title or legend of his Persian Majesty; no gift was made in return for the royal donation, nor were the bearers of it, as is usual, fed during the period of their residence, at the public expense.

* * * The reader will observe the mark of independence as referring to the coin; but the acceptance of the dress implied no subjection.

CHINA.

A PRIME MINISTER OF STATE DEGRADED.

(From Milne's *Indo Chinese Gleaner*.)

SUICIDES.

Peking Gazette, March 29, 1817.—It appears that a person holding a situation of the first rank, viz. Treasurer of the Fu-hu-Keen province, from an apprehension of being brought to trial for receiving improper fees, hanged himself. There was found in his bosom a statement of his case, written with his own hand.

The crime of self murder is perhaps as common in China as in any part of the world; it often arises from a principle of revenge, a motive which in many countries would not prompt to the foul deed, because the bad passion could not be gratified by the act. In China, those who by harsh usage, insulting and indecent language to females, fill the mind of a person with alarm, &c. and thus cause suicide, are amenable to the law, and are disgraced and punished according to the degree of guilt.

PUNISHMENT FOR REBELLION.

April 1.—In Shan-Tung, a man concerned in the rebellion of 1813, was put to a slow and ignominious death, by having his body slowly cut to pieces.

PECULATION IN PERFECTION.

The Censor of Keang-Nan reports to his Majesty, that the sums of money granted from the Imperial Treasury, for the relief of districts, in times of drought and famine, are so swallowed up by peculation, that little or nothing ever reaches the distressed people for whom the grants are intended.

REBELLION IN EMBRIO.

June 1, 1817.—An insurrection has taken place in the province of Yun-Nan. The insurgents are called by the Government

Lee-Fei, Monkey Banditti. The Foo-yuen of Canton, recently appointed, is prevented from undertaking the duties of his situation, being called away to quell the insurrection.

BLOODY ANIMOSITY.

June 10.—At the southern part of Fu-hien, two families, or as that word (in Chinese) denotes in its most extensive sense, two clans, in the spring of the year, fell out in consequence of some verbal altercation. One family name was *Tsae*, and the other *Wang*. Each collected as many of his clan as he could, and rushing to arms of various kinds, fought with each other till eight men were killed, and 40 houses belonging to *Tsae* were burnt to ashes. The police seized a number of the parties; but so bitter was their animosity, that *Wang* again attacked the other party and killed several, which obliged the government to call in the aid of the military.

EARTHQUAKE DESTRUCTIVE.

August 12.—By a Peking Gazette of May the 2d, it appears by letters from Chang-Ming, the Viceroy of Szechuen province, on the western frontier of China, where a persecution of the Christians occurred about two years ago, that on the borders of that province, at a place called Chang-Ruh, an earthquake happened in April last. Upwards of 1,100 houses fell, and crushed to death beneath their ruins 2,800 and more persons, Chinese and foreigners, old and young, men and women, with a number of the Lama Priests. His Imperial Majesty expresses strong feelings of commiseration for the sufferers; and in addition to the 5,000 taels of silver which the Viceroy has already distributed to the houseless survivors, he directs 3,000 or 4,000 more to be added; and closes by particular care to be used in the distribution, that the people may actually receive it, instead of its being embezzled in its progress, as is too often the case; that Chin Poo Gae Lee Yuen, his universal affection for the black heads (i. e. the people) may be seconded by those entrusted with his Majesty's bounty.

PRIME MINISTERS DEGRADED.

for giving honest Advice.

Peking, July 20, 1817.—SIR—I have picked up an Imperial document which I beg to offer to you; and I am encouraged to do so, from a conviction, that whatever tends to illustrate the character of the human mind; the features of our common humanity, in regions but little known to our countrymen, will be acceptable to you.

The paper which I send you herewith, refers to the Chinese friend of Lord Macartney, Sung Ta-jin, late Prime Minister of State in China. I once exchanged a few words with the old gentleman, and therefore may feel perhaps a little adventitious interest in his fate, but it is not so much to tell you of his fate, as to let you see the mode of thinking exhibited by himself, and by his master also, who is in several respects the greatest Sovereign upon earth, though I fear, neither the wisest nor the happiest of mortals.

On the day on which I have dated my letter, the following manifesto was received from his Imperial Majesty, Kea King, i.e. "The Excellent and the Blessed;—the worthy to be congratulated." Alas! in many respects his situation seems far from being enviable.

The Shang Yu, or Edict from on high, runs thus:—

"In the 43rd year of Keen-lung, that eminent, illustrious and pure Sovereign, with profound respect visited the Shing-King, i.e. the affluent capital of his ancestors, in Man-chow Tartary. He there repeatedly declared his will to future generations, commanding his posterity to cherish the most affectionate regard for the region of Leaou, their ancient territory. Our Imperial family (said he) has through successive generations gladly repaired to the capital of their ancestors, as I have seen with my own eyes. Should hereafter many unfaithful Minister, deviate so far from what is correct, as to insinuate that these visits are unsuitable, let him, agreeably to the law enacted, in cases of rebelling against the commands of the Sovereign, be exterminated. Extend not to him pardon.

"I (Kea King), with respect, receiving the sacred instructions, thus communicated, have determined to go next autumn, 1818, to the three mountains (in Manchow Tartary), and perform the grand sepulchral obsequies, to give scope to the thoughts of filial piety which possess my mind. I have accordingly frequently spoken of it to my Ministers, but have not explicitly sent down my Imperial will.

"This summer drought has existed, and there is still a want of rain, and yesterday, the Minister of State, Sung-Yuen, sent up a statement, in which he affirmed, that the cause of the present drought was my wish to visit the capital of my ancestors; that the Imperial Saints caused the drought as a sign from heaven intended to stop me from my purpose,—and so on. This really is an extreme degree of the strange wild nonsense which a man utters in his dreams.

Among the six questions for self-examination, which the ancient King, Ching T' Hang* put to himself, in a case of drought, was his having visited the tombs of his ancestors, one? To utter language like the above, a year before the thing spoken of is to take place, and thereby agitate the minds of all, is indeed a great breach of the duties of a Prime Minister. Supposing that next year there should be a scarcity in Peking and Man-chow Tartary, I would not wait till I was requested to desist. What difficulty would I have to send down my pleasure to defer the period of my departure?

"Last year, because Meen-ko tried to stop me from going to the autumnal hunt, I gave orders that if any one framed superficial tales to hinder me from my purpose, he should be punished according to military law; and now this summer Sung Yuen, in consequence of a little drought, presumes to hinder me from going next year to the tombs to perform the great sepulchral obsequies, a thing which is of much greater importance than the autumnal hunt.

"If this statement of Sung's had been subsequent to my declaring publicly my intention, I certainly would have dealt with him according to the weighty canons of the state; I would have reverently received the law enacted by his late Majesty, and considering the present case as rebellion against the Imperial commands, would have instantly executed the sentence of the law (and punished him with death.) But as the present is a time of distressing drought, as we are desirous now to mitigate the punishment of criminals, and finally, as he has committed this deed antecedently to my public avowal of my intention, I deliver him over to the great officers of the Privy Council, that they may meet with the Board of Appointments, and being assembled in council, might determine what is to be done.

* Ching T'Hang lived 1749 years, B. C. In his time were seven years of famine, which synchronize with the seven years of famine in Egypt. Ching-T'Hang examined himself by six interrogatories. Has there been irregularity in my government? Have the people been suffered to neglect their duties? Have luxurious palaces been built? Have crowds of women been collected in them for vicious purposes? Have extravagant presents been given? Have slanders or flattery been encouraged?

Among these, as his Majesty very truly observes, there is nothing said of visiting the tombs of ancestors.—The passage thus incidentally quoted, is remarkable from another cause. Ching-T'Hang was advised to accompany his prayers by a human sacrifice; and he determined on being himself the victim; but he had scarcely enunciated the words of self-examination and confession before abundant showers of rain fell.

"They have this day reported their opinion to me, that he should be deprived of his rank and office. This is what his crime really deserves; it is indeed lenient, and but a slight manifestation of my displeasure.

"I never make a man an offender for a word; but the present is such a glaring disobedience to the commands of Holy Majesty, that it is impossible not to punish it.

"It is hereby ordered, that Sung Yuen be deprived of his situations, as Minister of State; as one of the great officers who stand in the Imperial presence; as one of the great officers who wait upon and guard the Imperial person; as Too Tung, and every species of public service; that he be reduced to wear a button of the sixth rank; and be sent to the eight standards (of wandering shepherds) at Cha-ha-urb, there to fill for the present the situation of Adjutant General. Let his name be retained on the books, and if for eight years he commit no error, let him again be eligible for his former situation. I have punished him with humanity, to which I was compelled by the pain of mind which it gave to myself. This heart could not relinquish the hope of saving him from plebeian infamy. Probably all the officers under heaven will credit this.

"Let this document be recorded and preserved by the office of Shang Shoo.—And let the Imperial sons and grand children receive it with implicit veneration. Let them not slight it. Make it generally known to all persons, within (China Proper) and beyond it."

During April his Majesty was to repair in person to the Tung-ling, or Eastern Tombs of his ancestors, there to perform the usual rites of sacrifice.

IMPERIAL APPREHENSIONS.

His Majesty's mind seems much occupied about the approach of the 24th year of his reign, when he will have reached the age of three score; the period will arrive in 1819. The Chinese cycle of 60 years, being much present to the minds of all persons, the completion of a cycle acquires a degree of importance like that of a new year, which is so general amongst mankind, or like the jubilee of the Jews. The phraseology his Majesty uses is, "I shall have performed a circuit of the cycle." A grand procession is to take place, the Kings and nobles of Tartary, the Governors of Provinces and the Ministers of State, are to prepare congratulations in prose and in verse. Besides these

and a few other persons none are allowed to present odes or other compositions, for he says, many are anxious to do so in the hope of obtaining rewards. Those who do write must be brief and to the purpose; for on reaching his 50th year, which was observed as completing "Five decades," he remembers that an officer of Keang Soo Province, sent a composition which was nothing else but a string of quotations from the Yihkings, but not one word applicable to the occasion. Of such productions he wishes to have no more. It seems like imagining His Majesty's death; but certainly, it is possible he may never see the completion of the cycle. From the uncertainty of human life, it is rather a delicate thing to begin to prepare so long before hand. However, he says, he still finds his health unimpaired. He has given orders to fit up suitably the idol temples at Zehol, where on such occasions he goes in person to burn incense.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION EFFECTED.

We have received intelligence from New South Wales to the 7th of March; but the Journals, as usual, do not contain much information, likely to excite general interest. We are happy to find, however, that packets of Vaccine matter had been received from the Mauritius, which had enabled the government to diffuse the benefit of the Jennerian discovery, throughout New South Wales.

BANK NOTES;

PLAN FOR PREVENTING FORGERY.

The subject of endeavours to prevent Forgery of Bank Notes, occupies at this moment the most ingenious Artist's, and the most considerate minds. Notwithstanding what is reported on a plan that bids fair to answer this desirable purpose, we think it our duty to insert the following observations, by Mr. Barber Beaumont. They shew at least a cultivated taste and a benevolent heart. We have inspected a variety of patterns and schemes offered with the same intent. But, we trust, that the most effectual, and therefore the most satisfactory, is that now in preparation.

"The proprietors of the Plymouth Dock Bank, about eighteen years since were forged upon; they, in consequence, had a handsome vignette designed, and engraved by an eminent historical engraver. He has engraved several successive plates for

them, and they have never been imitated. But the partners, some years since, wishing to have a distinct appearance between their notes and bills, had a new plate engraved for the latter, with only an ornamental cypher instead of the vignette. This was no sooner issued than it was imitated, whereupon they immediately discontinued the use of the cypher plate, and adopted the vignette, and since then they have had no forgeries on them. The artist tells me that he and other historical engravers have engraved vignettes for several Country Bankers, and that he never heard of a forgery having been attempted of any of the plates.

It is well known that the engraving may be done upon softened steel as well as on copper; it is also ascertained that when engraved, the steel plates may be hardened to a high degree without injury, and that so prepared they will yield an immense number of impressions without any sensible wearing. I have heard some practical men say they will bear a million impressions, others reckon upon a hundred thousand. A plate executed as I suppose, would cost 80*l.* so that taking the minimum of impressions, viz. 100,000, the expence of using fine historical engravings on steel would be 80*l.* for 100,000 impressions.

The present copper-plates, I suppose, cost the Bank about 3*l.* each, and yield about 5000 impressions; the expence then of using bad writing engravings on copper is 60*l.* for 100,000 impressions, just double the expence of plates on the preventive system. This view only draws into comparison the relative expences of the opposite description of engravings; but a far more important saving would be produced by superseding the necessity of the expence of criminal prosecutions, and of the attendant corps of spies and informers.

A further effect of this system in preventing forgeries would be found in all the notes of one kind for a long period of years being taken from one plate, whence a person having a genuine note might compare it with the *minutiae* of another suspected to be forged, and as it would be impossible even for the artist who had engraved an original plate, to follow, in a copy, the length, sweep, depth, and a number of the strokes in his original, a detection would be easily made, even by those who know nothing of the arts.

My preventive of forgeries then consists in combining the use of the finest historical engravings, which so few men can execute, with the use of plates of extraordinary durability.

National Register:

FOREIGN.

Foreign Jews.

“The state of the Jews on the Continent,” says Mr. Cox, (the fellow traveller of Mr. Way) in a letter to a friend in this country, “affords an encouraging prospect and one which ought to stimulate us in our efforts to promote their conversion: after making full allowance for several instances of ignorance, bigotry, scepticism, and worldly mindedness, it may still be added, that a spirit of enquiry on divine subjects pervades, not merely several individuals and families, but even *whole synagogues*. I refer to what are called the Reformed Jews.”—“It is encouraging to behold so large a body of the most enlightened and respectable Jews acknowledging the necessity of a radical change among them, rejecting the *Talmud* as a scene of blasphemy and absurdity; and confessing that, in their own houses, they occasionally read and approve parts of the New Testament. Not a few who profess their belief in Christ as a true prophet, though they inconsistently decline hailing him as the promised Messiah. At Hamburg, the most respectable Jews are arranging plans for a new Synagogue, and have engaged an enlightened teacher, who instructs the children in the Old Testament, in a most impressive and spiritual manner. Most of our Hebrew Tracts and Testaments have been thankfully received. Many Jews themselves applied for them. A Jewish burgher, at Fosen, said to us, ‘the Lord be with you!’ and added, ‘the majority of the Jews are evidently wrong: the reformed party attempt a reformation by means which cannot accomplish it; and the Christian religion is, I verily believe, the only thing that can produce among us that moral change which we all stand so much in need of.’ The observation of another Jew is equally striking; ‘Why,’ said he, ‘do you not impress upon Christians, that, pure and divine as their religion is, it cannot lead them to felicity, unless it influence their hearts and lives. I am persuaded, that a great part of the Jews would have embraced the Christian religion, if Christians had manifested toward them that brotherly love and exemplary conduct which the the pure and exalted principles of Christ inculcate.’”

ALGIERS.

Nov. 26.—The plague has entirely ceased its ravages in our unfortunate country; but

it carries off at Constantine from 40 to 50 persons daily, and it prevails at Bona, which gives reason to entertain fear that it may yet again burst out at Algiers. It appears certain that the number of persons who have fallen victims to it here is not less than 24,000, and in the country parts 29,000.

AMERICA.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The slave trade continues to flourish on the ocean, in spite of stipulation to relinquish, and alliances to put it down. Accounts received from Savannah, of the most recent dates, announce the following arrivals: Oct. 29, ship Jupiter, from Africa, 337 slaves; brig San Jose, 403 slaves; brig Brilliant, 345 slaves; Vengador, 490 slaves; schooner Astrea, 143 slaves. Nov. 1. Circassiana, 126 slaves—upwards of 1500 in one day. Most of these poor wretches, we fear, will find their way to the Louisiana market. We wish that the Spanish character of the ships be not a mere cover for American capital employed in this execrable traffic.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is said that the Court of Rio Janeiro has refused to give up Monte Video, until restitution is made of Olivenza and other Cantons which formerly belonged to Portugal.

ASIA.

There is only one tree at Hilla, the ruins of Babylon, which is called by the natives *Athel*. They maintain that it flourished in the ancient city, and that God purposely preserved it for Ali to tie up his horse after the battle of Hilla. It is an evergreen resembling the *lignum vitae*, and so uncommon in the country that there is said to be only one other of the same kind at Bassora. *Rick's Memoir.*

Some time ago a large lion came every evening from the banks of the Euphrates, and took his stand on a bridge over a canal near Bagdat, to the terror of travellers. He was at last shot by a Zobeide Arab;—*Ibid.*

BAVARIA.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—Extract of a letter from Bavaria.—We have witnessed here a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a Courtier; but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter. Two days after, the workmen entered the Mausoleum, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favourite of Courts and Princes. The Baron was buried alive! Unrecovering from his trance

he had forced the lid of the coffin, and endeavoured to escape from the charnel-house—it was impossible! and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The Royal Family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe.

CHINA.

Number and Treatment of Criminals.

In the close of 1816, there were in various prisons of the Chinese Empire, 10,270 criminals convicted of capital offences, and awaiting the Imperial order, to carry into effect the sentence of death. They consisted of persons who had been respite at various times, either from their crimes being less atrocious than those consigned immediately to the sword of the executioner; or on whose guilt there still hung some shadow of doubt. The sufferings of criminals detained in prison for years are very great. The Chinese in their best state are not very cleanly in their dwelling houses. In prisons, criminals are at night chained to inclined boards on which they sleep, and without the power of removing from thence to any appropriate place to perform the offices of nature; hence their prisons become at once disgusting and unhealthy in the highest degree. Money can procure some alleviation, and the prisoners of long standing, attack in the most ferocious manner, unhappy persons who newly enter. They seize them by the arms and legs, and bite them, to extort money from them.

Observance of the Emperor's Birth-day.

PEKING.

May 2, 1817.—The Emperor's commands to the following effect, have been most respectfully received.

"In the 24th year of my reign, the anniversary of my 64th year occurs. It has been the usage of the Mung-Koo kings and nobles to make willow images of Buddah and present them. But the place in which these are dedicated, is already full of them, and if they be added to every ten years, they will be so crowded as to shew a want of respect. Let all the Mung-koo kings and nobles be informed, that when the time shall arrive, there is no occasion to adhere pertinaciously to former usage, and to present images of Buddah, but let them appropriate the money which they would spend on these to the repair and beautifying of the temples at Je-ho, where I constantly descend to bless the place and to burn incense. Thus they will display their feeling of sincere veneration. Respect this."

Chinese Gleaner, III. p. 55.

COPENHAGEN.

Dec. 27.—In the night of the 21st, a singular meteor was seen in Fulmen, in the south-west. It was a ball of fire about the size of the moon, with a ring round it, from which there issued for several hours, small sparks like stars, which had an effect not unlike what is called Roman fire.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Extract from the *Charleston Courier* of the 9th ult.—"By the schooner *Martha*, Kielan, arrived yesterday, ten days from Cape Henry, we learn that two severe and destructive earthquakes were experienced in that island on the 20th ultimo, which destroyed several houses, and swallowed up five individuals."

EUROPE.

Amount of the Army and Navy.

In a statistical survey of Europe, lately published at Vienna, it is estimated that the armed force of Europe, on the peace establishment, consists of 1,798,000 men, and on a war establishment of 3,608,000. The marine is calculated at 462 vessels of the line, 370 frigates, and 1,922 vessels of lesser rank.

GHENT.

Jan. 7.—English agents are said to be travelling along the coast of the Baltic and northern provinces of Germany, to purchase 90,000 loads of timber for the service of the British navy. Eighty cubic feet are reckoned to a load, which, at the lowest price, would make a sum of 3,600,000 rix dollars.

HUDSON'S BAY.

Red Snow.—This curious substance, which has so much attracted the public attention, is stated to have been found lying upon the surface of snow lodged in ravines for upwards of 100 miles along the coast of Baffin's Bay. Considerable quantities were collected, and brought to this country in bottles, containing likewise the water of the snow upon which it had originally lain, as well as other substances apparently foreign, and having no connexion with the colouring matter. The following observations are founded upon experiments made upon minute quantities only, and are to be understood to apply to the colouring substance separated nearly from all foreign ingredients.

On opening the phial containing the substance diffused through the snow water, a very offensive odour, similar to that of putrid sea-weed, or excrement, was perceptible. After standing some time, the colouring matter slowly subsided, leaving the water colourless.—When examined

with a magnifier, it appeared to consist of minute particles, more or less globular, and of a brownish red colour. Separated and dried upon a filter, the red colour gradually disappeared, and was succeeded by a yellowish green hue. The smell also was different, and somewhat resembled train oil. It was insoluble in alcohol, caustic potash, and indeed in all other menstrua tried, even when assisted by heat. Nitric acid, assisted by heat, rendered it green; if concentrated, and in excess, this acid decomposed it entirely; and when the excess of acid was expelled by heat, a greenish yellow residuum, without the least trace of the pink hue afforded by lithic acid under similar circumstances, was obtained. Chlorine bleached it immediately.

When exposed to heat alone, it yielded a dense white smoke, which was very inflammable. The charcoal left, after incineration, afforded a very minute quantity of ashes, containing traces of lime, iron, and silex, the last two of which were probably extraneous.

From these observations it is evident that this substance does not owe its colour and other properties to lithic acid, or oxide of iron. It seems, on the contrary, to be an organized substance; and the most general as well as probable opinion respecting its nature appears to be, that it is a production of some cryptogamous plant. The naturalist, therefore, will probably be better enabled to explain its origin and nature than the chemist.

From the circumstance of the red colour disappearing by exposure to the air, it seems to have undergone some change by keeping.

IRUN.

Dec. 27.—It is yet impossible to state with accuracy the purposes of those armed bands which, from the mountains of the Sierra Morena, have descended upon La Mancha, where they have committed various ravages. Of this we are certain, that they are very numerous, and that a great proportion of them consists of men who have served in the army or among the Guerrillas. They have even proceeded so far as to levy heavy contributions at Santa Cruz, and even at Madridejos, in the centre of the Province. Several travellers whom they took were liberated after two or three days' detention. In consequence of these hostile demonstrations, Government has marched several bodies of troops to Ciudad Rea, Almapo, and other situations on the plain at the foot of the mountains.

MALTA.

Dec. 15.—On the 10th inst., arrived here, from Tunis, a zebeck, under Neapolitan

colours, which place, the master reports he left on the 5th instant; at which date, the plague raged there with great violence, and that from 200 to 300 persons died daily. This vessel was ordered off, and sailed the same day (10th inst.) from hence from Syracuse.

PRUSSIA.

Immense Number of Suicides.

A very general notion is entertained that more suicides are committed in England than in any other countries; and day after day the newspapers are filled with communications in which this always assumed as an undoubted fact. The late publication of Mr. Kampitz, of Berlin, founded on official Returns, in the towns of Prussia, proves that the suicides are more numerous than they are in England.—For instance:—

	Population.	Suicides in 1817.
Berlin	166,584	77
Potsdam (not includ- ing the Military)	15,426	57
Frankfort on the Oder	12,500	41
Preslau	63,020	58
Leignitz	10,000	35
Reichenbach	3,500	56
Magdeburg	27,869	50
Merseburg	6,000	39
Dusseldorf	15,000	24

SICILY.

A letter from Naples, dated December 3, says that Mount Vesuvius exhibits one of those terrible spectacles which too often alarm that unfortunate city. The crater opened with a dreadful noise, after having darted forth whirlwinds of fire, and of inflammable matter, it vomited lava over the adjoining country, as far as the foot of the village of Torre Del Greco.

THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

By the arrival of the *Kingston*, from Java, intelligence of much importance as affecting British interests in the Indian Seas has been received. The Governor of Fort Marlborough has displayed his characteristic energy and activity since his arrival in Sumatra, and has anxiously endeavoured to extend the British influence over the whole of the valuable and extensive island. Sumatra has hitherto been very little known. The European establishments are entirely on the coast—Europeans had never penetrated into the interior. All attempts to do so, indeed, were reckoned desperate; no European would embark in them. The population of the interior were considered as savages, and the mountains impassable, and yet the natives would still bring down their gold and cassia, and camphor, &c.

for which Sumatra had from the earliest ages been famous. The Governor felt there was but one alternative, and that was to open the road by going himself. His enterprise was crowned with success. He penetrated into the interior in three different directions; to the southward inland of Matana, to the important provinces occupied by a people called the Passummahs; to the northward to Menangabon, the far-famed capital of the Malay Empire; and inland to Bencoolen, across the island to Palembang.

The result has been the discovery of a mine of wealth—a country highly cultivated, and abounding in precious metals. The Passummahs are an athletic fine race of men, as superior to the people on the coast as it is possible to conceive; they are agricultural and numerous. At Menangabon he was gratified with a population and country fully equal to any part of Java. Within the space of 20 miles the population does not fall short of a million. In short, it is the Governor's opinion, that, with a little encouragement, far greater resources are to be found in Sumatra than the British could have derived from Java; but much remains to be done. A Central Government must be established, the whole island must be brought under control, and the avenues of commerce, now closed up, reopened. Our readers are aware, that Menangabon was the place whence all the gold that gave Melano the name of the Golden Chersonesis was carried.

The discoveries have not, however, been made without great personal risk and fatigue. The country could only be explored on foot—mountains 6,000 feet high were to be crossed, and rocks, precipices, and forests, to be traversed. For many nights the party had no shelter, but the leaves they could collect after their day's journey, and their journeys were seldom less than from 20 to 30 miles a day over the very worst roads that ever were passed. In this expedition the Governor was accompanied by Lady Raffles. She was occasionally carried on a man's back, but generally walked, as the roads were too bad to admit of her being carried in a chair. Doctor Arnold, Physician and Naturalist, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue, and died of a violent fever. Dr. Horsfield, who accompanied the Governor to Menangabon, was, on the 12th of August, the date of our last intelligence from Fort Marlborough, dangerously ill, with a dysentery, but we hope his life will be spared to carry home the important collections he has made, both in Java and Sumatra.

As this was the first appearance of the European authority in the interior, Lady Raffles was the most peaceable standard the party could boast. It was impossible for the natives to consider their object warlike, when the Governor proceeded unarmed, and confided his wife to their hospitality.

They found the country beautiful and magnificent. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles has thrown the trade open, and reformed all the establishments. Treaties have been entered into with the Princes of Menangabon.

TURKEY.

We learn from Bucharest, that on the 31st of last month, about ten in the evening, a most brilliant meteor, probably of an electric nature, made its appearance. The light was perceived even in rooms where candles were burning. Several persons who observed it affirmed, that it had the appearance of a globe of fire resembling a falling star; that afterwards it became longer, and ended in a faint light, which disappeared in two minutes, leaving a trace of a reddish purple like a long tail. A courier, who arrived on the 1st of November from Jassy, saw it exactly in the same form, and with the same splendour, when he was on the road of Moldavia, 180 wersts (120 miles) from Bucharest. This probably is the same phenomenon which was seen at half-past eight in the evening of the same day, in the neighbourhood of the bath of Hercules, near Mehadia, in the Bannat, in the south east part of the horizon. It had the form above described, and a great number of sparks fell from it, but without any sensible detonation, and shed over the whole country a brilliant light, which lasted five minutes. After this there was observed, for a longer time, an illuminated longish body, with a black spot, which separating in the middle, formed two irregular still luminous masses, which gradually diminished and at length vanished. The firmament was serene and star-light; the air was calm. The thermometer, which was in the morning at seven o'clock, 15, and at noon nine, stood, at the moment of the phenomenon, at 11 of Reaumur: the barometer at 28.

FROM THE TURKISH FRONTIERS.

Dec. 16.—The last victory over the Wechabites puts an end to the war at once. Ibrahim Pacha, who commanded the Turkish army, sends the captain chief Abdallah to Constantinople, but he first had his head shaved, and all his teeth pulled out.

National Register:

BRITISH.

Christenings and Burials.

A general Bill of all the Christenings and Burials in the parishes within the Bills of Mortality for the year 1818.

Christened, males 12,530, females 11,703, in all 24,233; buried, males 9,891, females 9,822, in all 19,705. Whereof have died,

Under two yrs. of age	5,381	Sixty and seventy	1,585
Between two and five	619	Seventy and eighty	1,271
Five and ten	803	Eighty and ninety	722
Ten and twenty	703	Ninety and a hundred	375
Twenty and thirty	1,453	A hundred	1
Thirty and forty	1,084	A hundred and one	1
Forty and fifty	2,040	A hundred and two	1
Forty and sixty	1,004	A hundred and eight	1

Decreased in the burials this year, 263.

Macbeth's Castle.

This venerable and stupendous remain of Scottish antiquity, in which the interesting discovery (the supposed Jacob's Stone) lately recited by us, has been made, is seated among the Sidlaw Hills, in the parish of Collace, a few miles to the North of the City of Perth. On the proud eminence, Dunsinian Hill, on which Macbeth bid defiance to fate; he is said to have built a fortress on its summit, the literal interpretation of which is "Fort Emmett." To this he betook himself, secure, as he thought, from all danger. The situation of Dunsinian is strong by nature, and he is said to have made it impregnable by art. The hill is insulated, deep on all sides, and difficult of access. The area on which Macbeth's Castle stood on this eminence is 168 yards in length, by 100 in breadth near the Eastern, and 55 near the Western extreme. Its foundations, so far as can be discerned, exhibit two concentric circles, somewhat elliptical. There seems to have a fosse facing the North-east, joined to the rampart; and an esplanade facing the South-east, encompassed with an outer, wall, joined the rampart likewise.

Extraordinary Bridge.

The new iron bridge intended to be thrown over the Menai-strait, in Wales, will be 1,000 feet in length, and will be suspended between two rocks, at the height of 140 feet above the surface of the water.

ANTIQUITIES.

The three ancient Tumuli, called the Chronicle Hills, upon Got Moor, near Whittleford, Cambridgeshire, were lately levelled, to make room for some modern improvements. The central Tumulus was eight feet high, and above 80 feet in diameter; the other were much lower, and

all were connected by a wall constructed of flints and pebbles. Its length was four rods, its thickness 30 inches, and it had three abutments upon its eastern side. Beyond this wall, at the distance of 12 rods to the east, was found an ancient well made with clunch, nine feet in diameter, full of flints and tiles of a curious shape, so formed as to lap over each other. Some of these tiles had a hole in the centre, and from their general appearance, it was believed that they had been used in an aqueduct. In this well were found two Buck's or Elk's horns, of very large size. Upon opening the tumuli, the workmen removed, from the larger one, four human skeletons, which were found lying upon their backs, about two feet from the bottom. Some broken pieces of terra cotta, with red and with black glazing, were also found. In opening the northern tumulus, and in removing the wall upon its eastern side, such an innumerable quantity of the bones of a small quadruped was found that they were actually stratified to the depth of four inches, so that the workmen took out whole shovels filled with these bones; and the same were also found near other supulchres about an hundred yards to the north of the Chronicle Hills. The most singular circumstance is, that there is no living animal now in the country, to which these bones, thus deposited by millions, may be anatomically referred. The bones of the jaw correspond with those of the Castor, or Beaver, as found in a fossil state in the bogs near Chatteris; but the first are incomparably smaller. Like those of the Beaver, they are furnished with two upper and two lower incisors, and with four grinders on each side. Nothing like these minute bones has, however, been yet known to exist in a fossil state. One of the Professors of this University, after a careful examination of the spot, believing them to have belonged to the Lemming, which sometimes descends in moving myriads from the mountains of Lapland, transmitted several of them to London, to Sir Joseph Banks, and to Sir Everard Home, who have confirmed his conjecture. According to these gentlemen there exists a creature of this species, called a Shrew Mouse, which is exceedingly destructive to young plantations. About two years ago the Commissioners of Forests wrote to Sir Joseph Banks, to know what could be done to get rid of them.

About 100 yards to the north of the Chronicle Hills, there were found two other supulchres, in which human skeletons were found in sarcophagi, constructed of flints and pebbles, put together with fine gravel.

In the first soros (which was five feet square, and eight feet deep, brought to a point with pebbles), were found two skeletons. The uppermost appeared to be of a larger size. Under the skull was found the blade of a poinard or knife. The head of this skeleton rested upon the body of the other. The soros was full of dirt; and patches of a white unctuous substance, like spermaceti, adhered to the flints. It had an oak bottom, black as oak, but stained with the green oxide of copper, owing to the decomposition of an ancient bronze vessel. Large iron nails, reduced almost to an oxide, were also found here. In the other soros (which was four feet square, within its circular wall, and eight feet deep), a human skeleton was found; and another below it in a sitting posture, with an erect spear, the point of which was of iron. Nails were found here, but no wood, as in the other soros. Here the small quadruped bones were found in great abundance.

The mode of burial exhibited by those ancient sepulchres, added to the fact of the bronze reliques found within one of them, and also that no Roman coins have ever been discovered among the other ruins plead strongly for the superior antiquity of the people here interred; and lead to a conclusion, that the Chronicle Hills were rather Celtic than Roman Tombs.

Gas Lights.

Mr. Patterson, of Montrose, has been making experiments on Gas Light, the result of which is likely to become very beneficial. His mode of obtaining the Gas from the coal is said to differ very little from that commonly practised; but his method of preserving and storing up the gas in air-tight bags, and dealing it out in portions as it is needed, is what appears most worthy of notice. He has stated to the Provost the practicability of lighting the public lamps of the town, on his plan, at less than half the common expence; and proposes with a small apparatus, not exceeding the trifling expense of £8, to satisfy the magistrate on that subject. He proposes to have a gasometer under every lamp, in the form of a column, of a capacity sufficient to contain as much gas as will burn eight hours, and on a plan quite different from the common gasometer. These are to be charged with gas every day from the bags, by means of a kind of bellows, and in less time than one could trim the oil and wick lamps. Thus the great expence and inconvenience of pipes conveying the gas through the

town would be saved, and the disagreeable smell, which unavoidably rises from these pipes, be also prevented. By the same method the gas might be retailed to families, and kept in portable gasometers moveable about the house at pleasure.

THE KING.

The Bulletin issued at the usual period of the month, by the Physicians in attendance on his Majesty states his general health to be good, although without any abatement whatsoever of his mental disorder.

Public report says, the *comforts* of his Majesty are not as particularly taken care of as the nation we are satisfied would wish them to be; air and exercise are essential to those *comforts*, and however his Majesty may have been hitherto neglected, it is to be hoped that the *notoriety* of the fact will lead to more attention for the future!—

The Prince Regent has latterly spent a considerable portion of his time at the Pavilion at Brighton, and for the other branches of the Royal Family, they seem quietly pursuing those modes of life which keep them out of the reach of observation.

Old Bailey Sessions.

Before the Middlesex Jury withdrew, at the last Old Bailey Sessions, they presented to the Court the following paper:

"We, the Middlesex Jury, being on the eve of terminating our most painful duties, most respectfully wish to represent to your Lordships, that the verdicts which we have given on the evidence which has been submitted to us, will, when reported to his Majesty's Privy Council, be considered as only the decision of fable men. That we are convinced that all sanguinary punishments have not only a tendency to destroy those principles of humanity which it is our duty to cultivate, but that, by their frequent occurrence, they render the heart callous: one instance of which has been brought before us, of a youth having picked a gentleman's pocket, while the dreadful sentence of the law was recently carrying into effect on four unfortunate persons.

"We disdain all visionary ideas and principles, 'We live to improve, or we live in vain.' With these feelings and sentiments, we most earnestly request, that when these cases are reported, you will urge this divine injunction—'I will have mercy, and not sacrifice.'

(Signed) PHILIP JACOB, Foreman, and the other eleven Jurymen.

AN ABSTRACT,*Of the Laws relative to Morality with the legal Penalties.*

AS TO PROPHANATION OF THE LORD'S DAY.

Offences.—Persons who meet *out of their own parish* for any sport or pastime, or who shall use any unlawful exercise or pastime in their own parish.

Penalties.—3s. 4d. to the poor, or to be set in the stocks for 3 hours.—1 Charles 1. c. 1.

Offences.—If any carrier, waggoner, carman, drover with cattle, butcher, higgler, or either servants shall travel on the Lord's day. Fish carriages allowed.—2 George 3, c. 15.

Penalties.—20s. for every offence, to the use of the poor.—3 Charles 1, c. 1. and 29 Charles 2, c. 7.

Offences.—If any butcher, or any for him, shall kill any beast, or sell any viands.*

Penalties.—6s. 8d. for every offence.—3 Charles 1, c. 1.

Two witnesses required; and information within 6 months.

Offences.—If any shoemaker shall shew with intent to sell any boots, shoes, &c.

Penalties.—The value of every such pair, and 2s. 4d. for every pair.—1 James, c. 22, s. 28, 46, 50.

* N. B. This does not extend to victuallers, or eating houses; or to bakers selling bread, or baking meat within certain hours. The following notice has lately been given from *Butchers' Hall*.—“Numerous applications having been made to the Court of Assistants of this Company requesting their exertions to prevent the practice of *Butchers exposing their Meat for sale on Sunday*; the Court think it right to give notice, that the Master, Wardens, and assistants of the Butchers' Company have, by their Charter of Incorporation, the control over persons exercising the trade in the City of London, and within two miles thereof, and that by their 43d bye law, penalties are imposed for keeping open shop, offering for sale, or selling meat on Sundays. This Court, although strongly impressed with the necessity of checking so gross a violation of the Sabbath, will, with reluctance, adopt coercive measures to impose it; they rather wish the trade to unite, and at once discontinue the practice. The Public are also most materially interested in the subject; for it is a fact, that the profligate part of the labouring classes will continue in an alehouse on the Saturday night, spending their money, and destroying their health and morals, so long as meat can be obtained on the Sunday, by which their families, as well as themselves, are the sufferers.

Offences.—If any person shall follow or exercise his ordinary calling on a Sunday.

Penalties.—5s. or to stand in the stocks two hours.—29 Charles 2, c. 7.

Offences.—If any person shall cry or put to sale and wares, fruit, goods, &c. except milk and mackerel only, before and after divine service.

Penalties.—The goods, &c. to the use of the poor.—29 Charles 2, c. 7. 11. and 11 William, c. 24.

Offences.—No person shall open any house, or other place which shall be used for public enterainment or amusement, or for publicly debating on any subject to which persons shall be admitted by payment of money, or by tickets sold for money.

Penalties.—£ 200. The conductor £100. The door-keeper, servant, or other person, who may deliver the tickets, or receive the money, £ 50. each.—21 George 3, c. 49.

Offences.—Any person advertising any such public entertainment, amusement, or meeting, or any person publishing the same.

Penalties.—£ 50. for every offence.—21 George 3, c. 49.

DRUNKENNESS.

Offences.—If any person be convicted of being drunk.

Penalties.—5s. for the first offence, or to sit in the stocks six hours.—4 James, c. 5.

Offences.—No person to continue drinking or tippling in a public house on the Sabbath-day.

Penalties.—3s. 4d.—James, c. 5. 32 Geo. 3, c. 45.

Offences.—No inn keeper, or alehouse-keeper, shall suffer any one to continue drinking or tippling in his house, except such person be a traveller, or invited by a traveller, or a labourer who stays one hour to dinner, or who lodges in the house.

Penalties.—10s. and disabled three years from keeping a public house.—1 James, c. 9. 21. James, c. 7.

Offences.—If any alehouse-keeper be convicted of drunkenness.

Penalties.—Disabled from keeping a public house three years, besides the above penalties.

PROPHANE SWEARING.

Offences.—If any person be convicted of prophane cursing or swearing.

Penalties.—For a labourer, soldier, or seaman, 1s. every other person under a gentleman, 2s. every gentleman or person of superior rank, 5s. second offence double third, triple. In default of payment to be sent to the house of correction.

The act to be read in all the parish churches and public chapels, the Sunday after every quarter day.

Penalties.—To neglect this, £5.—19 Geo. 2, c. 21.

OBSCENE BOOKS AND PRINTS.

Offences.—Persons selling obscene books and prints.

Penalties.—May be indicted, imprisoned, and put in the pillory.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Offences.—Persons using false weights or measures.

Penalties.—40s. for every offence.—35 Geo. 3, c. 102, and 37 Geo. 3, c. 143. Of may be punished by indictment, fine, and imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Offences.—Any cattle driver who shall misbehave himself in the driving, care, or management of cattle, or be the means of any mischief by them.

Penalties.—Fine 20s. or not less than 5s. or in default be committed to the house or correction not exceeding one month.

CULTIVATION OF WASTE LANDS by CRIMINALS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—Having seen several Letters inserted in the *Times* paper, on the subject of the high prices of the necessities of life, I did not notice in any of them a circumstance which, it is presumed, must operate not a little in keeping up the rents paid by the tenants to their landlords. At no time, perhaps, have the proprietors of estates throughout the United Kingdom borrowed so much money on their securities, and that on so disadvantageous terms as at the present. If this is admitted, what hopes can be entertained of a reduction of rents?

When the demands of the nation became excessive, recourse to supply these demands was had to the Income Tax. This tax occasioned many, from pride and other motives, to give in a statement of income beyond the fact; and as the nation became loaded with debt, so also did many of the men of property in a certain ratio.

It may not here be irrelevant to draw your attention to the extraordinary influence which the Bank of England appears to have over the nation; as long as this is the case, how can we look for cash payments. The perishable substance of its circulating medium must be extremely productive. Fire, shipwrecks, and many other circumstances, tend to increase its wealth. These hints are evident to the meanest capacity.

I shall now endeavour to point out the means of rectifying these evils by referring to the fundamental cause of power in a nation. The larger a well-cultivated surface of country is, the more inhabitants it can support, and consequently the greater will be its means of resistance in case of danger. The non-cultivated lands of our *home* possessions are very considerable, and they could be enlarged by artificial exertions, as the indefatigable Dutch people had clearly manifested to the world many years ago. An alteration in our penal laws would enable us the better to cultivate the former lands, and to recover from the sea the latter.

Large buildings as penitentiaries might be erected, and as the nation, we must be aware, cannot now feel it convenient to carry on such expensive works, may it not be hoped that the great emporium of wealth, the Bank of England, would make the advances required. Government would have the means of granting ample security from the sale of such lands made arable: for instance, suppose a commencement was made on Bagshot Heath. A canal might be run with facility communicating to the metropolis, and the soil of the latter, which can now be obtained merely for taking away, could be transported to the former. There are other projects which I keep in reserve that would tend to accomplish this important measure.

I come now to the delicate measure of avoiding hard labour to all criminals by way of punishment.

Criminals for capital offences, not murder, to be sentenced to be branded on the right cheek *inelibly*, and to hard labour for life.

Criminals for transportable offences to be sentenced to hard labour for a certain number of years.

Criminals for minor offences to be sentenced to hard labour for a given time.

Let human nature be appealed to, and I am inclined to assert that the above punishments for capital offences would be more salutary in producing the desired effect of restoring good order, than the too common display of executions.

When the entire face of this country is fully made to produce as much provisions as the common order of things can expect, it may be very fairly considered that such means would be found adequate to support a population equal to its defence.

AGRICOLA.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, January 29, 1819.

With whatever interest or expectation we may look to the persons or characters which figure in the deliberative assemblies of other countries, or those eminent stations which in all nations confer dignity and power, it is certain that our anxiety principally rests on the legislature of our own country; and is never more effectually stimulated than on the meeting of a new Parliament.

The duties of a Member of the British Senate are always arduous; nor is it easy to discharge them with satisfaction at once to the content and feelings of an individual's own mind, to the *satisfaction* of his constituents, and to that of the nation at large. We cannot believe of the public, speaking generally, that any arguments are necessary to excite their caudour in behalf of their representatives; though we know that there are persons in the world, who make no allowances for insuperable obstacles, but think that to propose what they deem an excellent plan is the same thing as to ensure its execution. But plans which appear singularly happy to those with whom they have originated, may not be received with the same warmth of affection by those to whom they are newly communicated; and this is certain, that the more thoroughly a proposal be scrutinized in the first instance, if it will stand the scrutiny, the more likely is it to prove satisfactory when called into extensive operation. We chiefly address this consideration to that numerous class of very benevolent persons, who are always intent on improvements in Politics; and who not infrequently express their disappointments in the language of complaint.—*Why cannot they do so and so?* Without further preface we proceed to record the opening of the present Session of Parliament, which took place at the time appointed, Jan. 14. In the House of Lords, the Chancellor being ill, Mr. Baron Richards sat as Speaker, by patent from H. R. H. the Prince Regent. In the House of Commons, the same gentleman as was placed in the Chair after the retirement of the present Lord Colchester, (Mr. Manners Sutton) was again elected to that truly dignified and arduous situation, with a unanimity the most grateful and honorable to his talents and character.

The house met at 12 o'clock, when the Lord-Chancellor took the oaths and his seat.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent

did not come down to the house, but five commissioners were appointed to read the Royal speech, viz. the Lord-Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Marquis Camden, the Earl of Harroby and Westmorland. At a quarter before 3 o'clock Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to the House of Commons, in the usual form, to the House of Peers. The following Speech was then read by the Lord-Chancellor from the wool-sack:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which He feels in the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, and the nation, by the death of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, His Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient with respect to the care of His Majesty's sacred person.

We are directed to inform you, that the negociations which have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle, have led to the evacuation of the French territory by the Allied armies.

The Prince Regent has given orders, that the convention concluded for this purpose, as well as the other documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you; And he is persuaded, that you will view with peculiar satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the powers who were parties to these transactions, and the unvaried disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of Europe.

The Prince Regent has commanded us further to acquaint you, that a Treaty has been concluded between His Royal Highness and the government of the United States of America, for the Renewal, for a further term of years, of the commercia convention now subsisting between the two na- tions, and for the amicable adjustment of several Points of mutual importance to the interests of both countries: and, as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, His Royal Highness will give directions that a copy of this Treaty shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you.

His Royal Highness feels assured, that you will learn with satisfaction the extent of reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British empire, have enabled His Royal Highness to effect in the naval and military establishments of the country.

His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you, a considerable and progressive improvement of the revenue in its most important branches.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you such papers as are necessary to shew the origin and result of the war in the East Indies.

His Royal Highness commands us to inform you, that the operations undertaken by the Governor General in Council against the Pindaries were dictated by the strictest principles of self defence; and that in the extended hostilities which followed upon those operations, the Mahratta Princes were in every instance the aggressors. Under the provident and skilful superintendance of the Marquis of Hastings the campaign was marked in every point by brilliant achievements and successes; and His Majesty's forces, and those of the East India Company, (native as well as Europeans), rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British arms.

The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country are in a most flourishing condition.

The favourable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the United Kingdom affords the strongest proof of the solidity of its resources.

To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation will be the object of your deliberations; and His Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of His disposition to concur and co-operate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to His Majesty's subjects the full benefits of that state of peace which, by the blessing of Providence, has been so happily re-established throughout Europe.

On this communication we do not allow ourselves to offer any comment, further

than to say, that custom has warranted the Royal Speaker in putting the most favourable construction on the state of public affairs; and it must be recollect that the document will be read and canvassed, not only in every cabinet of Europe, but throughout the world. Even those gentlemen who indulge themselves in discovering sins of omission and commission in similar discourses, would be the first to complain, and vehemently too, should they contain those melancholy and despondent representations which these political critics think proper to adduce as correctives of the evils to be dreaded from official and national flattery.

The addresses were as usual echoes of the speech; and the praises bestowed on the memory of Her late Majesty were nothing more than must have been anticipated by all who had any means of knowing her general conduct, her benevolence, and her strict sense of personal honour and public decorum.

The most prominent measure as yet brought forward, is the proposal for placing H. R. H. the Duke of York in the same confidential care of His Majesty's person, as was entrusted to the late Queen. As there can scarcely be two sentiments on the subject, this is all we shall report at present on it.

The internal state of the country will, no doubt, be accurately sifted:—already the state of the criminal laws, of the national currency, of the Bank, especially in respect to the endeavours of that Body to render the crime of forgery more difficult, if not impracticable, and on this subject we have the pleasure of reporting from private information, that a plan is in progress, which (it is hoped) may prove effectual. We understand that the Directors have so far approved of it as to advance fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds, as an assistance in perfecting the machinery employed in preparing the article.

If our information be correct it cannot be imitated but by an expensive machinery, and the public may presume that no man who is able to advance two or three thousand pounds on the object, would be willing to direct his property, or his skill, to such a nefarious purpose. We know that the principal in this undertaking has relinquished an extensive business, in order to devote his whole time and attention to the perfection of his plan. This will be understood (we hope) by the Country Bankers; together with the hint, that it merely concerns them; as those who find

forgery in one direction beyond their powers, will not fail to forge in another direction—the trade in such fabrications having been reduced to a system, on the principle of division of labour.

Here we ought to congratulate our Country that the National Revenues have not only suffered no falling off, but have increased, in a regular and progressive ratio. We had much rather that they should rise steadily and keep rising, than rise suddenly, to sink again. The whole *bonus* for the years 1818 is considerable.

Official Statement.—Abstract of the New Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain for the Quarters ending 5th of Jan. 1818 and 1819, respectively, exclusive of arrear of War Duties:—

	1818.	1819.
Customs	£3,017,621	2,465,664
Excise	5,499,672	6,238,940
Stamps	1,566,532	1,530,532
Post Office	349,000	319,000
Assessed Taxes	2,260,017	2,303,778
Land Taxes	233,604	502,266
Miscellaneous	255,318	133,381
	£18,271,764	13,398,761

Government will by no means sanction the Petition that prays for an alteration in the Corn Laws: we believe this will not prove totally unexpected by the favours of that application. Those most intimately concerned, may recollect the information they have received to that effect, from our humble opinion.

Since our last, the French Ministry has been entirely changed; but no change that we perceive has taken place in the Councils of that kingdom, by which its neighbours may be affected. The Public Funds had declined, to the great detriment of many individuals; nor less, if we rightly conjecture, of the Public Credit, notwithstanding the endeavours of the then Minister to support them. That personage thought that a portion of the National income might properly be employed for this purpose. It may be generally safe; but some of it will be recovered with great difficulty.

Another part of our work has hinted at the effects of the depreciation of the French funds on indiscreet individuals among ourselves: sorry we are to say, that the same venturesome spirit is again at work: too much English money has gone over to France; and too much is still going over. However, the French funds rise gradually, and from their steady rise, the sanguine augur the best results. We might, possibly, agree with them; did we not know

that art and finesse is the darling sin of Frenchmen—and French Statesmen.

Spain has been thrown into mourning by an event too nearly resembling that by which the British Nation was deeply afflicted, in the loss of the princess Charlotte. The young Queen, from whom an heir was anxiously expected, died with her offspring, not advanced to maturity, at what may be called a moment's notice. It is true, that apoplexy may strike any one, at any time; but so many premature *accouchemens* as we have heard of, must have some cause, not founded in nature;—but, we fear—in fashion.

A decease more analogous to the usual course of nature, is that of the former Queen of Spain * of whom we have had occasion to speak somewhat harshly in a time past. Much of the late (we might say, of the present) embarrassments of Spain have been attributed to her impudence; if justice allows us to employ in speaking of the dead, a term for which we might have substituted one more severe, in speaking of the living.

As to the Political affairs of Spain, we leave the task of explaining them to those who understand them. They are too perplexed and too perplexing, to come within the limits of our humble apprehension. Her contention with her Colonies engage all observers; but those who are not willing to be deceived, can discern but one probable issue to these miseries. It is well known, so far as concerns ourselves, that we mingle much pity with our censures.

From the Continent we hear little, and

* Maria Theresa, of Parma, Queen of Charles IV. of Spain and mother of Ferdinand VII, who died at Rome on the 4th of this month, was born at Parma, on the 9th of December, 1751, and was married on the 4th of September, 1765. She was the daughter of Don Philip, Duke of Parma and Piacenati. She bore to her husband, Charles IV. six children, three of whom were Princes, namely, the present King of Spain, born in 1784; the Infant Don Carlos, born in 1788; and the Infant Don Francisco de Paulo, born in 1794; and three Princesses, namely, the present Queen of Portugal, born in 1774; the Queen of Etruria, now Duchess of Lucca, born in 1782; and the Hereditary Princess of Naples, born in 1789. Louisa Maria Theresa participated with her august husband in all the vicissitudes which followed the event known under the name of the revolution of Aranjuez. She came to Bayonne during the scene of the forced abdication of the Bourbons of Spain, accompanied her husband afterwards from Spain to Compeigne, from Compeigne to Marseilles, and from Marseilles to Rome, where she died.

therefore conclude all is well. The Royal family of Wirtemburgh has suffered the sudden loss of the Queen, who formerly visited this country as Duchess of Oldenburgh, in company with her brother, the Emperor of Russia. We leave the improvement of these speaking events to the moralist.

The natural course of observation does not lead us immediately to America, but we believe that our Political intercourse with that country comes next in order at the present moment. The congress of the United States of North America is engaged in discussing the conduct of a General, who without the sanction of his Government executed two British subjects, not responsible to him, and apparently not guilty of the treason with which he accused them: we have not enlarged on this subject, because it appears to be probable that the Government will disavow the proceeding: perhaps—still more.

The affairs of South America continue embroiled: though we have lately heard less of fighting and murder in cold blood than heretofore.

South Africa is, we apprehend, getting forward in population, and civilization, in commerce and comfort; we expect from thence very interesting news,—almost daily.

India we believe is pretty well settled, except Ceylon; which still gives occasion to very troublesome operations. But if our suspicions be not wholly groundless, China is likely to witness the disturbance of her tranquillity. Already are several provinces either in open insurrection, or in that discontented state which usually precedes political turbulence. In short, we have suspected for some time past, that the Chinese would be glad to see the Tartar Dynasty, now on the throne, displaced:—but what measures may have been taken for this purpose by the “black-heads,” we know not.

Here we close our article:—a few years, perhaps, it may be the duty of the Panorama to advert to events in the powerful state of New Holland, or Van Diemen's Land; or to report the sailing of numerous fleets from the Society islands, (as we have from the Sandwich islands) or perhaps the arrival of Japanese, or Javanese, or Sumatra vessels in considerable numbers, in the river Thames: But this were to extend our speculations too far at present; Observers we may be but we are not prophets; we watch the course of events as they rise, but what is below the horizon, as it must be matter of conjecture, we remit to its proper place, when it becomes matter of record.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE,

Lloyd's Coffee House, Jan. 20, 1819.

The commercial world in the course of the present month has been thrown into more than a single state of alarm, by the interruption of the usual course of payments of some of our greatest mercantile houses. We have repeatedly hinted at the hazards incurred by adventurous speculations in financial operations going on abroad. At Paris, the principal seat of those operations, many houses of supposed property, and some of established credit, have found themselves incapable of fulfilling their engagements. Even the cautious Hollanders have had their share of the burden; but the German houses it is thought, have generally escaped pretty well.

If report may be credited,—but we do not always credit report, in full—a single house in the city of London, for many days together, lost, by speculation in the French funds, the *moderate* sum of thirty thousand pounds *per diem*! That this loss was incurred, we doubt not; but, that if fell on a single house, ultimately, we much doubt. It is more probable, that it fell on a list of supporters, who stood pledged to each other.

To give some idea of the extent to which mercantile accompts are carried in the metropolis, it is sufficient to say, that the outstanding acceptances of a firm—not that already alluded to—were no less than six hundred thousand pounds! of which about half were about to become clamorous: admitting that a proportionate sum was not accepted for,—at what amount may we estimate the whole? at nine hundred thousand pounds—or at a million?

The first symptom of this suspension was a hint from the Bank, by *not doing* an assortment of bills sent in for discount. As nobody doubts, either the intelligence on the prudence of the Bank, those in the secret soon understood the signal. On examination, however, it is ascertained that the assets of the firm are ample, and more than sufficient to meet demands: and the Bank has been induced to afford

assistance, on the security of additional names. The real amount of this assistance, *pro tempore*, is, with great propriety, known to few; but the public journals have stated it at one hundred and fifty, or two hundred thousand pounds.

We some time ago had occasion to record some *sweeping* deficiencies among the dealers in hops; if we took any delight in such events, the Corn Market would this month have afforded us gratification; several houses have been severe sufferers: and this, too, if we mistake not, was first discovered by the same *not doings* as we have already hinted at.

Perhaps, the sufferings of the principals in these extensive speculations, are not the proper subjects of extreme regret; but, they cannot suffer alone: those who are connected with them, and dependent on them—they are the real sufferers.

It is impossible, that when an eminent house *stops*, the evil should be wholly remedied, by its resumption of payments, though only a few days have intervened: the shock has been felt by its connexions; and by *their* connexions; and a dozen houses totter; of which half are sure to fall. Credit is a delicate thing; and we remember reading, in a French author, an account of a public body that was certainly ruined, after a considerable lapse of time (if we rightly remember, some years), because it had once suspended its payments for a single day.

It has been justly observed, that at this moment, so intimately are the affairs of all Europe blended, that a misfortune cannot happen in one metropolis, or seat of trade, but it immediately is felt in others. We presume, that the history of the month as we have referred to it, justifies this opinion; and there is reason to think, that it has been especially experience among those universal.

Dealers, agents, factors, and brokers, the Jewish people. They have connexions every where: and several among their most eminent men, bankers, and others, in foreign parts, have fallen victims, either to their own indiscretion, or to the uncontrollable course of events.

The foregoing report on the state of the speculators on the Corn Market, will have partly prepared the reader to expect rather a heavy account of the state of the market itself. Prime English corn is by no means superabundant. Foreign corn is offered at the lower rate of the market, yet the inclination of the buyers does not lie that way. Taking the whole together, it is probable, that the averages will be found to have been for a sufficient length of time below the import price, to allow the closing of the ports, in the course of the month of February. This, has been foreseen, and is foreseen; in consequence, the stocks on hand are allowed to accumulate; and are, certainly, very considerable. The demand for BARLEY has abated: that article, therefore, declines. OATS are in good supply. The most remarkable incident, lately,—at least, the newest incident—is an abundant supply of BEANS from an unusual quarter, the Mediterranean. This was so unlooked for, that at first, the vessels were thought to be contraband, by the Port officers. That, however, was cleared up; and they were admitted. The arrivals are now extensive; and the price of the article has fallen at least five shillings per quarter.

Accounts from Jamaica have brought intelligence of a violent and disastrous hurricane in that island. Now Jamaica is so seldom annoyed by these disagreeable visitants, that it is usually supposed to be out of the lines of hurricanes.—In this instance, it has not proved so. We are aware of the danger of trusting to first reports of damages done; and when they state a loss of half, or of one third of the crop, we are willing to hope that the deficiency will prove to be greatly overrated. Be that as it may prove: the Governor, has, no doubt, opened the ports to free importation of every kind of provisions: and, among others, the article of RICE has felt the advantage. Not less than 5,000 bags of East India Rice were bought up immediately; at an advance of 1s. or 2s. per cwt. That quantity, however, was deemed a sufficient supply; and what has been since offered for sale, at the same price, has been wholly withdrawn for want of buyers; but,

the old price would, probably, have been given.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—There is a little doing in Beef and Pork, and no variation in the currency. A general opinion was entertained that the extensive public sales of Butter, lately advertised, would depress the prices; the result has, however, been rather favourable, and, as the greater proportion of the supplies have been shipped eagerly some time ago, on account of the high prices of London, it is expected the Imports will now be rather limited; the holders are anticipating an advance; there is, however, little or no business doing by private contract.—The following are the particulars of the latest public sales.

70 Frks. Carlow butter, 1st 11s. a 113s.
00 Waterford ditto, 1st, 99s. a 101 . ;
2nd, 93s.
800 Dublin ditto, 1st, 103s. a 104s.
300 Cork ditto, 3rds, 93s. a 94s.
316 Limerick ditto, 1st, 97s. ; 2nd,
92s. a 93s.
250 French ditto. <i>Withdrawn.</i>
25 Bales singed Waterford Bacon, 64s.
709 Frks. Waterford butter, 1st quality, 93s.
a 103s. ; 2nd, 90s. a 93s
450 Carlow ditto, 1st, 100s. a 110s. 6d.
and 115s. 6d. a 118s. 6d
300 Dublin ditto, 1st, 101s. a 105s.
164 Newry ditto, 1st, 98s. a 101s.
45 casks Friesland ditto, 88s. a 100s.
125 bales Waterford bacon, 58s. a 60s.
35 Middles ditto, 57s. a 58s.

From this statement our readers will infer, that no very universal, or very extensive, exportations to the afflicted island have as yet taken place.

The holders of SUGAR feel that kind of suspense which might be expected: they, too, doubt the full extent of the first accounts: yet that some, and even a considerable deficiency may be expected they cannot presume to deny. Under these circumstances, they are not anxious to effect sales; nor will they listen to any *turn* in favour of the buyer. The demand has for some time past been limited; but now seems to be rather improving: such, at least, is the general feeling of those concerned. The stock of Sugars at Liverpool is understood to be short, and some say, very short; insomuch that it is expected the demand on London would be greatly increased, from quarters

which used to look to the out ports for supply. The good sugars, certainly will meet an advance in price.

On the other hand—the demand from the Continent is not only suspended, but the prices at their markets are much below those in London. Orders sent, are consequently, not many; and these are conditioned on such low terms as cannot be complied with. Foreign Sugars are therefore, at the moment, little other than a blank at the market.

Refined Goods are in improved demand. Lumps have experienced an advance of 1s. to 2s. and several considerable parcels of loaves have been taken out of the market. On the whole appearances are deemed favourable for the trade.

COFFEE has lately excited little interest. The former currency has given way; and attempts have been resorted to both by private contract, and by public sale, to dispose of quantities. They have, however, met with but indifferent success, unless attended with a deduction of 3s. or even 4s. from what had been formerly obtained. As this disposition is general, the prices of the article may be considered as declining.

RUM has experienced, or rather is experiencing an improved market. The quantity taken by government, which is understood to be 50,000 gallons more than was advertised for, has greatly contributed to this; because the contractors being bound to deliver, are under the necessity of resorting to the holders. This has given a briskness to demand and delivery, which is equally lively and extensive. There are also, considerable orders for shipping; to which must be added the effect of the reports from Jamaica: so that, on the whole this article may be stated, in considerable request.

BRANDY and **HOLLANDS** continue much as they were: the best qualities are the most sure of obtaining attention.

Oils continue to decline in prices; Greenland oil is gone down 1*l.* to 2*l.* per ton. Oil from the Southern Whale fishery has declined considerably. The late arrivals of Cape Oil have not yet found their market; but are expected

soon to be put to public sale, except the heavy state of the market should otherwise determine.

Naval stores have declined: very considerable arrivals of Rough Turpentine are announced: the last considerable parcel sold, realised 15s. 6d. Spirits are, also lower: but in Pitch and Rosin, no variation worth mentioning.

In HEMP and FLAX there is a slight decline; but there seems to be more business doing; and the purchases looking forward to the spring supply, are reported to be extensive. Though the immediate price, therefore, may be perhaps, 20s. lower, yet the anticipated price is likely to suffer no depression.

TALLOW is a very heavy Article and not likely to improve: the prices are much depressed.

We shall now proceed to set before our readers abstracts and information received from foreign parts. We hope to be able greatly to enlarge this branch of our COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE; and from genuine sources of Mercantile Connection. Measures are taken to this effect; and we shall take a pleasure in communicating the results, which we doubt not be found equally interesting and instructive.

ST. PETERSBURG, 10—22 Dec. 1818.

—Business was perhaps never so void of all activity, owing to most extraordinary weather, which for the last week has been so mild as to exclude all winter communication with the interior, so necessary for the distribution of goods. Tallow has advanced to 180 rs. money down for yellow candle, soap tallow 170 rs. money, some few contracts for hemp have been made at 85 money down. Exchange on London, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

NAPLES, 29 Dec. 1818.—Coffee is now not so brisk as it was: wheat is dull, as well as all kinds of grain. This Government have given notice that they will discount merchants' bills at five per cent. per annum.

HAMBRO', 5 Jan.—Generally speaking we continue exceedingly dull in business, and, with the exception of coffee and sugar, there is very little doing in Colonial articles; it is however, hoped that on account of the approach of spring, as well as on account of a sudden decline of

discount, which from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. within a few days past has fallen to 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Corn has experienced a great fall lately, and a further decline is anticipated, as soon as our river becomes free from ice.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—The Wheat plants were never more promising at this season of the year, and in this part of the country, the slug and wire-worm so little complained of. The Peas, so early planted as noticed in our last report, now more resemble the month of April than that of January. Many pieces of that kind of Pulse should the land be sufficiently dry, will be fit for the hoe in a little time. Beans of all kinds are by some already planted. In a few instances Oats are actually in a state of vegetation. Indeed all agricultural performances in the fields are very forward, and the lands were never known to be in better condition for Spring seed. Plants of Tares are full and every way good. Just here, little can be said about Lambs at present.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attorneys.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 2.

Bedells W. Kinghton, Radnor, woolstapler. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New inn.
Cater S. and Co. Watling st. warehousemen. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little st. Thomas Apostle, Queen st.
Chambers R. Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, currier. *Sol.* Eyre, Gray's inn lane.
Jenkins T. Whitchurch, Glamorganshire, timber merchant. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New inn.
Longman F. G. Norwich, maltster. *Sol.* Abbott, Roll's yard, Chancery lane.
Oulet J. Charlotte st. Fitzroy sq. jeweller. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's ct. Old Broad st.
Perry J. Stockport, Chester, muslin manufacturer. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.
Sumner T. Preston, Lancaster, corn merchant. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's inn.
Thomas W. Cheapside, tailor. *Sols.* Amory and Co. Lothbury.
Tully F. Bristol, baker. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's inn.
Wheeler D. Hyde st. Bloomsbury, colouring maker. *Sol.* Grimaldi, Cophill ct.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 25.

J. Bragg, Birmingham, tye maker. J. Spreat, Exeter, coal merchant. W. Stephenson, Preston, linen draper. J. Bentley, cornhill, watch maker. C. Sivac, Wilmot st. Brunswick sq. merchant J. A. Butler, Blackheath, master mariner. J. Bowman, Crooked lane, wine merchant. J. Langford, Ludgate st. chemist. W. Holbury, Long lane, Bermondsey, carpenter.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Jan. 6.

J. Marshall, North Hall, Leeds, clothier. T. Stead, Blackfriars' road, woollen draper.

BANKRUPTS.
 Blomery W. Bolton, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Meddowcroft, Gray's inn. Bryant W. Greenwich, coach master. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane. Flinders J. Nottingham, hosier. *Sol.* Farren, Threadneedle street. Gilson R. Bawtry, York, victualler. *Sol.* Knowles, New inn. Johnson R. Plymouth, grocer. *Sol.* Bowden, Aldermanbury. Peyton W. Lincoln's inn fields, wine merchant. *Sol.* Hartley, Bridge street, Blackfriars. Smith W. Moffatt st. City road. *Sol.* Dobson, Chancery lane. Unwin R. Chapel en le Frith, Derby, timber merchant. *Sols.* Blaggrave and Co. Symond's inn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 26.

C. Fowler, Sculcoates, York, merchant. J. Ladbrooke, Draycote, Warwick, farmer. J. W. Middlewood, Whitechapel, perfumer. S. Brown, Chesterfield, grocer. J. Wilson, Rathbone place, bookseller. W. Torkington, Pendleton, Lancaster, joiner. S. Williams and Co. Lilypot lane, straw hat manufacturer. J. Barker, Sheffield, Cordwainer. A. Hardman, Bolton, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 9.

Chapman R. Hammersmith, surgeon. *Sols.* Gatty and Co. Angel ct. Throgmorton st. Hogg J. E. Bread st. warehouseman. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall st. Perkins J. Tiverton, Devon, timber merchant. *Sol.* Birkett, cloak lane. Richmond T. Bell yard, Carey st. plumber. *Sol.* Fisher, Inner Temple lane. Robinson J. Holywell, Flintshire, butcher. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane. Rogers J. Old Broad st. merchant. *Sol.* Cottle, Aldermanbury. Stiff W. Rotherwick, Southampton, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Bridger, Angel ct. Throgmorton st. Thompson W. H. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton buildings, chancery lane.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 30.

J. Upson, Park street, Southwark, baker. R. Dean, Poultry, hosier. J. Nowill, Jewry street, stationer. G. Lancaster, Barbadoes, merchant. C. L. Sparkes, Southbersted, Sussex, shopkeeper. W. Dean, Broad street, Ratcliffe, common brewer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Jan. 12.

M. Ohren, Broad st. Ratcliffe.

BANKRUPTS.

Atkinson J. Dariston, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak lane. Blackburn J. Witham, Essex, corn factor. *Sol.* Carter, Staple inn. Everett W. Cambridge, corn merchant. *Sol.* Croft, Chancery lane. Friday R. Isleworth, barge master. *Sols.* Ney and Co. Mincing lane. Ingram L. Cheapside, hatter. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak lane. Jacob J. Gravel lane, Houndsditch, tobaccoconist, *Sol.* Norton, Commercial Chambers, Minories. Kendrick J. Chaddesby Corbett, Worcester, miller. *Sols.* Lodgington and Co. Temple. Paterson M. Halifax, dyer. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's inn square. Phillips T. Bread st. hill, merchant. *Sol.* Clarke, Bishopsgate st. without.

Venus J. Shadwell, victualler. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Austin Friars.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 2.

W. Talbot, George yard, Lombard street, merchant. E. Wilcocks, Aldersgate street, ironmonger. W. Bell, Brampton, Cumberland, brandy merchant. F. Marsden, Wakefield, York, cabinet maker. W. and J. Fowler, Tamworth, Stafford, paper makers. J. S. Colbroke, Plympton, Devon, Maltster. E. Watson, Hitchin, Lincoln, corn dealer. W. Smith, Leicester, woolstapler.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 16.

Cassels R. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's ct. Old Broad st. Churchill J. Stanhope st. Clare market, brewer. *Sol.* Brown, Mincing lane. Daniels W. Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, malt factor. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple. Davey J. Foulsham, Norfolk, ironmonger. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman st. Flint W. Old Bailey, printer. *Sols.* Amory and Co. Louthbury. Gardiner D. Chiswell st. Finsbury sq. hatter. *Sol.* Clabon, Mark lane. Hayward H. Great Portland st. paper hanger. *Sol.* Archer, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane. Jennyns J. C. Catherine st. Strand, dealer. *Sol.* Comerford, Cophall ct. Lush E. Sherborne, Dorsetshire, linen draper. *Sols.* King and Co. Gray's inn sq. Lumley W. Jermy st. St. James's wine merchant. *Sol.* Osbaliston, London st. Fenchurch st. Morgan W. Bristol, victualler. *Sol.* King, Sergeant's inn. Parsons S. Hanover st. Long acre, coach plater. *Sols.* Robins and Co. Sergeant's inn. Piddng J. J. High Holborn, stock broker. *Sol.* Guy, Howard st. Strand. Power J. and Co. Finsbury sq. merchants. *Sol.* Warne, Change alley. Wilson J. H. Upper Belgrave place, Pimlico, picture dealer. *Sol.* Newcomb, Vine st. Piccadilly. Young T. Paddington green, St. Marylebone, grocer. *Sol.* Shuter, Mill bank street, Westminster.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 6.

H. Horner, Leeds, merchant. J. Mackay, Warwick street, Golden square, saddle maker. W. Kewley, Manchester, appraiser. T. Fitch, Highgate, butcher. W. Randall, High Holborn, grocer. F. Strube, Castle street, Westminster, dealer. H. Wilkinson, Great Eccleston, Lancashire, tanner. J. Burch, Jewry street, stationer. C. A. Pullan, Leeds, merchant. N. Birkinshaw, Derby, timber merchant. F. Lear, Strand, Brush maker. J. White, Portland street, Portland place, merchant.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 19.

Bradshaw R. Manchester, check manufacturer. *Sol.* Shaw, Ely plac, Holborn. Brunner J. Birmingham, pattern manufacturer. *Sol.* Bousfield, Bouverie street. Collins F. New Fishbourne, Sussex, mealman. *Sol.* Hume, Holborn court, Gray's inn. David J. Threadneedle street, merchant. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Threadneedle street. Lucy H. Tupseys, Hereford, builder. *Sol.* Pewtris, Gray's inn. Ritchie T. Air street, Piccadilly, merchant. *Sols.* Young and Co. St. Mildred's court, Poultry.

PRICES CURRENT, Feb. 20, 1819.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt	0	0	0	2	10	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	0	0	0
Barilla	1	13	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond, gal.	0	5	6	0	5	9
Camphire, refined, lb.	0	4	10	0	5	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	10	10	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	7	0	11	1	0
Ditto, East India	0	5	6	0	6	6
Coffee, fine bond, cwt.	7	2	8	0	0	0
Ditto ordinary	6	0	6	16	0	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	9	0	1	11
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	3	0	1	6
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	0	0	1	3
Ditto East-India	0	0	8	5	1	1
Currants, Zant, cwt.	5	0	0	4	11	0
Elephant's Teeth	31	0	0	38	0	0
— Scrivelloes	20	0	0	29	0	0
Flax, Riga, ton	86	0	0	89	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	72	0	0	73	0	0
Galls, Turkey, cwt.	11	11	0	12	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond, gal.	0	3	8	0	3	9
Ditto, English	9	6	6	1	0	0
Gun Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0	10	0	0
Hemp, Riga, ton	52	0	0	6	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	0	0	0	4	10	0
Indigo Caracas, lb.	0	10	0	0	10	6
Ditto East India	0	7	8	0	9	3
Iron British bars, ton	12	10	0	13	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	21	0	0	22	10	0
Ditto Swed: 2nd sort	16	0	0	17	0	4
Lead in pigs, fod	0	0	0	26	0	0
Ditto red	ton	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto white	ton	0	0	40	0	0
Logwood	ton	8	10	0	9	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	6	0	0	7	0	0
Mahogany, ft.	0	1	6	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca, 24 gal, jar	17	0	0	19	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest	2	10	0	3	2	0
Ditto whale	32	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermacti, ton	86	0	0	88	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm	cwt.	0	11	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	cwt.	0	0	4	15	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	5	0	2	7	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal	0	3	4	0	3	6
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	0	0	3	3
Saltpetre, East India, cwt.	1	16	0	1	18	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	19	0	3	10	0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	15	0	2	8	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	3	9	0
Ditto yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	3	12	0	3	13	0
Tar, Stockholm, bar.	1	0	0	1	3	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	4	12	6	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	11	0	1	2	0
Ditto Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	10
Wax, Guinea	cwt.	9	0	0	9	10
Whale-fine (Green) ton	100	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe	39	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	44	0	0
Ditto Madeira	60	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcevalia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butts	30	0	0	65	0
Ditto Claret	25	0	0	65	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Feb. 21.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield	Div. 5l.	102	—	—	—
Coventry	(Div. 44l.)	970	—	—	—
Croydon		5	10	—	—
Crinan		2	2	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D.2l.)		66	—	—	—
Grand Junction	(Div. 6l.)	250	—	—	—
Grand Surry		52	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 5l.		100	—	—	—
Huddersfield		12	10	—	—
Kennett and Avon		22	15	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool	(Div. 10l.)	325	—	—	—
Lancaster	Div. 11	26	—	—	—
Oxford	Div. 31l.	620	—	—	—
Peakforest		63	—	61	—
Stratford & Avon		10	—	—	—
Thames and Medway		33	—	—	—
Docks.					
Commercial	Div. 3l. 10s.	63	—	—	—
East India	Div. 7l.	180	—	—	—
London	Div. 3l.	81	—	—	—
West India	Div. 10l.	196	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Albion	500sh. £50 pd.	48	—	—	—
County					
Eagle	50 5pd.	2	10	—	—
Globe	Div. 6l.	130	—	—	—
Hope	50 5pd.	4	6	—	—
Imperial	500 50pd.	95	—	—	—
London Fire		27	—	—	—
London Ship		21	5	—	—
Royal Exchange	Div. 10	259	—	—	—
Rock	50. 2pd.	4	4	—	—
Union Fire Life	100l. 20 pd.	33	—	—	—
Water Works.					
Grand Junction		42	—	—	—
London Bridge	Div. 3l. 10s	52	10	60	—
Manchester and Salford		36	10	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington	50l.	10	10	—	—
Ditto (New) 50l.	Div. 6	33	—	6	2
South London		19	—	—	—
West Middlesex	100l.	45	—	—	—
Bridges.					
Southwark		60	—	—	—
Waterloo		10	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities	60 all pd.	35	10	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.		25	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds	97 pd.	98	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75gs.		50	—	—	—
Russel, 25gs.		13	—	—	—
Surry, 30gs.		10	—	—	—
Mines.					
British Copper Comp.	100 sh.	—	—	—	—
Beerstone Lead and Silver		16	—	—	—
Butapill	10 pd.	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas	15 pd.	25	—	—	—
Roads.					
Highgate Archway		4	5	—	—
Miscellaneous.					
Auction Mart		21	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds		107	—	—	—
Chester 10 sh. Div. Div. 12		—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. gale Rou 100p	34	—	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp.	14 pd.	1	19	1	5
East London	100l. sh.	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	75	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	8 o'clock Night	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness Barom.
Dec. 21	48	48	37	30,22	8 Fair
22	28	28	30	32	0 Foggy
23	32	37	28	35	0 Foggy
24	27	30	27	22	7 Fair
25	27	37	38	36	0 Cloudy
26	35	35	35	22,90	6 Cloudy
27	35	40	40	30,14	7 Fair
28	40	43	35	32	8 Fair
29	35	39	30	38	7 Fair
30	28	36	34	45	4 Cloudy
31	28	35	32	42	6 Fair
Jan. 1	32	30	32	49	0 Foggy
2	32	39	38	45	0 Foggy
3	40	43	32	33	9 Fair
4	28	40	36	26	9 Fair
5	32	42	40	24	0 Foggy
6	40	42	40	38	9 Fair
7	41	47	45	29,77,10	Cloudy
8	37	44	40	38	8 Fair
9	44	45	46	62	0 Rain
10	43	50	54	76,15	Fair
11	45	47	38	84	6 Fair
12	40	50	45	30,17,15	Fair
13	45	47	42	29,92,13	Fair
14	46	52	50	95	0 Rain
15	47	50	40	84	14 Fair
16	39	42	41	30,27,23	Fair
17	47	50	42	28,36,23	Stormy
18	41	42	39	55,21	Fair
19	36	46	40	80,20	Fair
20	37	44	41	50,18	Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Africa, 2gs.
Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
American States, 2½gs. to 5gs.
Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s. to 26s.
Brazils, 2gs.
Hamburg, &c. 2gs. to 3gs.
Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 30s.
Canada
Cape of Good Hope, 2gs. to 2½gs.
Contantinople, Smyrna, &c. 2gs. to 50s.
East-India (Co. ships) 3gs.
out and home, 6gs.
France, 30 s.
Gibraltar, 25 to 30s.
Gottenburgh, 3gs. to 4gs.
Greenland, out and home,
Holland 25s. to 50s.
Honduras, &c. 2gs.
Jamaica, 35s. to 40s.
Lewward Islands 25s. to 30s.
Madura, 20s. to 36s.
Malta, Italy, States, &c. 35s. to 40s.
Malaga, 30s. to 40s.
Newfoundland,
Plymouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 20s.
River Plate, 2gs.
Southern Sherry out and home, 10gs.
Stockholm, Peterburgh, Riga, &c. 6gs. to 8gs.

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	4s. 0d.
The Half ditto ditto 8 lb.	2 0
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 lb.	1 0
The half ditto ditto 2 lb.	0 6

POTATOES.

Kidney.	8 0 0
Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal	
Beef mut. veal, pork hams	
1819. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.	
Jan. 27 .. 5 0 6 4 6 8 7 0 0 0	
.. 5 4 6 8 7 0 7 0 0 0	
.. 5 2 5 2 7 6 7 0 0 0	
.. 5 2 6 4 7 0 6 8 0 0	

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs.	10 2
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	10 6
Loaves, fine.	12 0
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs.	10 2

COTTON TWIST.

Jan. 19. Mule 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 2
—	120 7s. 9
— 2d quality, No. 40	2s. 9d.
Discount—15 a 22 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

Sunderland	Newcastle.
Dec. 27. ... 26s. 0d to 44 0	26s. 0d to 45 0
Jan. 6. ... 35s. 3	42 6
13. ... 37s. 6	32s. 6d
20. ... 30s. 6	40 6
	31s. 3d
	41 0

LATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 24	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 31	45lb. per doz. 42
Crop hides for cut. 21	Ditto 50 to 70. —
Flat Ordinary 11 16	Seals, Large. 100

SOAP; yellow, 100s.; mortled 112s.; curl 116s.

CANDLES; per doz. 14s. 0d.; moulds 15s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	39	Per doz., per oz 136d.	
Amsterdam, C.F. 11 7	Leghorn	51 2	
Ditto at sight 11 4	Genoa	47 1	
Rotterdam 11 8	Venice,	24 80	
Bath us. 21	33 9	Naples	42 2
Altona us. 2 1	33 10	Lisbon	53
Paris, 3d. d.	23 55	Oporto	58
Ditto, 2 us.	23 87	Rio Janeiro	65
Madrid	40 1	Dublin	10
Cadiz	40 1	Cork	10
		Agio Bank of Holm, 2 per cent.	

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay. £. s. d.	Straw. £. s. d.	Clover. £. s. d.
Dec. 20 ..	8 0 0	2 14 0	9 9 0
27 ..	8 0 0	2 0 0	9 0 0
Jan. 4 ..	8 0 0	2 16 0	9 0 0
11 ..	8 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0

Price of STOCKS, from 21st December, to 21th January, 1819.

		Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy	5 p. Cent.	Irish	Long An-	Imperial	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
1819.	Dec.													
22	—	78 1/2	3 p. Cent. Reduced	Shut	94 1/2	Shut	106 1/2	20	20	78	78	15p	78 1/2	
23	—	77 1/2			95		20	1-16	20	78	78	15p	78	
24	267 1/2	77 1/2			94 1/2		20		20	79	79	15p	79	
25	Christmas day				94 1/2					78	78	15p	78 1/2	
26	St. Stephen				94 1/2					79	79	15p	79	
27	—	77 1/2			94 1/2					79	79	15p	79	
28	—	77 1/2			94 1/2					79	79	15p	79	
29	268	77 1/2			94 1/2					79	79	15p	79	
30	267	77 1/2			94 1/2					79	79	15p	79	
31	268	77 1/2	8		95	108 1/2	20	1-16	20	79	79	15p	79	
Jan.	1	78 1/2			95					79	79	15p	79	
2	—	78 1/2			95	108 1/2	20	1-16	20	79	79	15p	79	
4	268	77 1/2	8		95	108 1/2	20	1-16	20	79	79	15p	79	
5	267	78 1/2			95					79	79	15p	79	
6	Epi-	navy			95					79	79	15p	79	
7	268 1/2	78 1/2			95	105 1/2	20	1-16	20	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
8	268	78 1/2			95	105 1/2	20	1-16	20	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
9	—	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
11	—	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
12	268	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
13	—	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
14	—	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
15	269	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
16	—	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
18	—	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
19	269	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
20	—	78 1/2			95	106	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	15p	79 1/2	
21	—	78 1/2	9		97	106 1/2	20	3-16	79	79	79	15p	79	

IRISH FUNDS.

Nov.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government Debt, 3 p. cent.	Government Stock, 3 1/2 per cent.	Government Debt, 4 p. cent.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per cent.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per cent.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan, 6 per cent.	Omni.
24	88	86	107 1/2								
27	88	86	107 1/2								
28	88	86	108 1/2								
30	88	86	106 1/2								
4	89	86	106 1/2								
D. 5	251 99	86	107 1/2								

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.	AT NEW YORK.	
	Dec. 24. Jan. 1. 5. 8.	Nov. 23. Dec. 11.	
7 per Cent.....	—	—	—
Bank Shares	24 10 24 10	24	105 105
Louisiana	—	—	par par par
Old 6 per Cent.....	102 102	102	par par par
New 6 per Cent.....	102	102	103 1/2 100

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

Prices of the FRENCH FUNDS From Oct. 20, to

Nov. 18.

	5 per cent. consols	Bank Actions.
1819.		
Dec.	fr. c.	fr. c.
18	64	1500 —
21	65	1520 —
24	63	1490 —
26	63	1485 —
29	66	1445 —
Jan.		
2	66	80 1490 —
5	67	75 1500 —
8	67	50 1505 —
11	67	10 1485 —
13	67	70 1470 —
18	68	30 1520 —
20	67	85 1495 —